

**DEGREES OF READABILITY OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS  
REPRESENTED IN DOYLE'S *THE SIGN OF FOUR* AS REALIZED IN  
TANUWIDJAJA'S *EMPAT PEMBURU HARTA***

**A Thesis**

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of the  
Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English Language and Literature**



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2014**



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A THESIS



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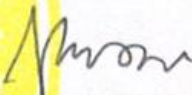
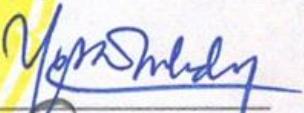
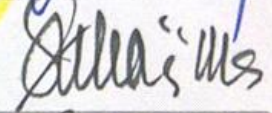
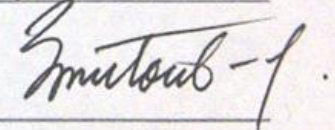
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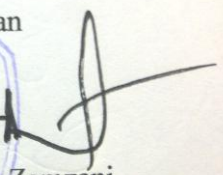
  
  
  


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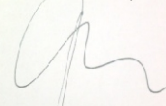
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Yogyakarta, April 2014

Penulis,



Okky Ayu Yohana



## **MOTTOS**

"Life is what happens to you while you're busy making other plans." – John Lennon

"The most common way people give up their power is by thinking they don't have any." – Alice Walker

"To accomplish great things, we must not only act, but also dream, not only plan, but also believe." – Anatole France

## **DEDICATIONS**

**I dedicated this thesis to:**

My beloved mom and daddy, who have always given me great love, support, deep understanding and showered prayers,

My sister Lana Dewi Kusuma who always cheers me up.

My beloved Wisik Gilang Mujiantoro for the joy, patience, and incredible moments.



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Finally, needless to say, I realize that this work is far from perfection. However, I hope that this thesis will give some contribution to the solution of some of the difficulties in Translation analysis. Therefore, it is open for all criticisms and suggestions.

Yogyakarta, April 2014

Okky Ayu Yohana

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

TSC	: Translational Semiotic Communication
SFL	: Systemic Functional Linguistics
ST	: Source Text
TT	: Target Text
DN	: Datum Number
HRD	: High Readability Degree
MRD	: Medium Readability Degree
LRD	: Low Readability Degree
SL	: Source Language
TL	: Target Language
T1	: Text 1
T2	: Text 2
C	: Chapter
P	: Page
Data “A”	: Data were analyzed by Godeliva Hanita Lingga
Data “B”	: Data were analyzed by Rochmat Susanto, S.S.
Data “C”	: Data were analyzed by Ina Antasari, S.Sc.
Data “D”	: Data were analyzed by Martina Sangun, S.Sc.
Data “E”	: Data were analyzed by Ririn Ernawati, S.Sc.
Data “F”	: Data were analyzed by Okky ayu Yohana



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**ABSTRACT**

This study is aimed at 1) describing the degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions represented in Doyle’s *The Sign of Four* as realized in Tanuwidjaja’s *Empat Pemburu Harta*, and 2) explaining the motivating factors in terms of textual and contextual motivating factors of the results.

This study applied a qualitative method for collecting and describing the data. The data were the entire idiomatic expression represented in Doyle’s *The Sign of Four* as the Source Text and Tanuwidjaja’s *Empat Pemburu Harta* as the Target Text. The main instruments of the research were five common readers analyzing the data and the researcher herself.

The most prominent degree of data A, B, C, D, E, and F shows that the most prominent degree of readability of idiomatic expressions represented in Doyle’s *The Sign of Four* as realized in Tanuwidjaja’s *Empat Pemburu Harta* is possessed by HRD or High Readability Degree which gaining more than 50% of each data. It is motivated by textual and contextual motivating factors. Overall they fulfill the aspect of readability in terms of Translation Quality Assessment although there are several LRD or Low Readability Degree occurrences below 10% in Target Text, but they do not affect the overall degree of readability of the Target Text. Therefore, from those typical features, the researcher determines that *Empat Pemburu Harta* by Tanuwidjaja is translationally appropriate viewed from the source based point of view and also viewed by Translation Quality Assessment: in terms of the degrees of readability of Idiomatic expressions. In other words, *Empat Pemburu Harta* by Tanuwidjaja is recommended to be read by the readers in Indonesia.

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Research**

Translation plays a very important role in human life. Translation is an act of expressing, transferring, and delivering meaning from a language into another. It is asserted that it does not give or create a new meaning, but re-express the same meaning as realized in a source text.

Translation is importantly needed to make communication runs properly. It makes people who belong to a certain language understand the meaning of another language without studying the foreign language itself. However, it needs an expert called translator who masters at least the two different languages well. On the other hand, when a translator does not master both source and target texts of the languages involved, it may bring a different meaning interpretation for those who use his or her translation product.

Translation products may involve non-lingual and lingual translation. Non-lingual translation products involve non-lingual expression or semiotic representations, whereas lingual translation products involve languages. Lingual translation product can be monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual translation.

In bilingual translation, a translator must master at least not only two different languages but also two different cultures since there are no languages which have exactly the same language system in the whole world. Therefore translation act is highly needed to make people who belong to different languages understand the meaning contained in a translation product.

A good translation product must be able to convey the whole message of source text into target text naturally and correctly as it is written in native language. However, there are still some translation products which are difficult to be understood and confusing to be read by the readers. Many readers are disappointed after reading some of them because the translators make so many mistakes in translating them. Some of them only translate the words using common dictionary. It means that they do word for word translation which is the lowest level of translation methods as stated by Newmark (1988: 81).

A good translation product should consider not only the text but also the context of the source text. A translator must concern on who the target reader is. In addition, to produce a good translation product, a translator should be able to answer the problems as proposed above of finding the appropriate methods to translate certain type of texts related to translation theory. Different contexts can lead to different interpretation or meaning of the target readers. Accurate meanings transferred from the source text into the target text are important elements in getting the best result of a translation product. Translator also needs to understand the system and the custom of where the source text comes from. Thus, he or she can produce a good translation product.

## **B. Focus of the Research**

Today there are so many kinds of translation products not only movies and TV series but also novels, books, texts etc. Books and texts involve the entire major themes such as science, technology, history, general knowledge and



literature. One of the highly required translations of literature is the translation of novel because it contains so many features of literature or language style. The translator must master the language style of the source text in order to produce a good translation product.

One of the language styles is idiom. It is an expression of a given language or source language that is peculiar to its grammar or cannot be understood from the individual meanings of its elements. In addition, idiom often carries meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components of the words (Baker 1992: 63). Literary works such as novel is one of the very important subject to study because it contains so many idioms which can make the target readers confused about the meaning if the translator does not translate them properly. A translator is highly required to master the language of the source text. The connections between language and culture or context are usually found not only from the story or the internal elements of literature itself but also from the language style such as idiom.

Related to the problem proposed above, translating a literary works such as novel is not an easy thing to do. It cannot be the same as translating any common texts. Translating a novel must deal with the cultural background and the style of language involved such as collocation, proverb, and idioms.

Idioms are unique phrases that are closely related to the culture and style of language. Since the source text's culture and the target text's culture are often different, usually there are changes of form and meaning realized in the target text. For example, an idiom represented in source text; "The mission is a piece of

cake”, if translated into *Bahasa Indonesia* “*Misinya adalah sepotong kue*”, will make the readers confused. Moreover, it will cause a big problem because the readers cannot catch the real meaning of the source text. The appropriate translation should be “*Misinya sangat mudah.*” In addition, the changes of meaning which are made by the translator also influence the degree of Translation Quality Assessment: degrees of readability. The most accurate meaning of a translation from the source text to the target text will also get the highest degree on the aspect of readability.

Actually there are many problems related to the case of the translation of idioms. However, due to the limited time and the accessibility to sources required in carrying out the research, it is impossible to include the entire interesting aspects of the study of Translation Quality Assessment in this research. The main focus of this research is the analysis of Translation Quality Assessment on the degrees of readability realized in bilingual novels between English and *Bahasa Indonesia*.

In a famous, legendary, and best seller novel, *Sherlock Holmes: The Sign of Four* which is written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in 1880 which acts as the source text, there are a lot of English idioms which need to be analyzed. Then in 2006 the novel was translated into *Bahasa Indonesia* entitled *Sherlock Holmes: Empat Pemburu Harta* by Sendra B. Tanuwidjaja which acts as the target text. Therefore there are a lot of translated idioms in the target text. In producing the highest degree of readability of idioms meaning, the translator should use appropriate strategies. If the translator does not do so, it may take a bad effect on

the aspect of readability for the readers. The researcher tries to analyze all of idioms represented in the source text as they are translated in the target text in terms of readability. After gaining the results, then the researcher gives the recommendation for the prospective readers that *Sherlock Holmes: Empat Pemburu Harta* by Sendra B. Tanuwidjaja (target text) whether it is highly recommended to be read or not.

Based on the background and the focus of the research which are elaborated above, the problems of the research are formulated as follows:

1. What are the degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions represented in Doyle's *The Sign of Four* as realized in Tanuwidjaja's *Empat Pemburu Harta*?
2. What are the motivating factors in terms of textual and contextual motivating factors of the results?

### **C. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the research above, the objectives of the research are as follows:

1. to determine the degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions represented in Doyle's *The Sign of Four* as realized in Tanuwidjaja's *Empat Pemburu Harta*, and
2. to elaborate the motivating factors in terms of textual and contextual motivating factors of the results.

#### **D. Significance of the Research**

There are some expected significances to be achieved from conducting this research. Basically, they are divided into two major categories, namely the theoretical and practical significance.

##### **1. Theoretical Significances**

- a. The result of this research can be used as a reference for those who have the same interest in the same field.
- b. The result of this research can be used as an input for those who are concerned with language learning and acquisition especially translation.

##### **2. Practical Significances**

- a. Practically, the result of this research could provide references for the readers especially those who are from English Department who have a great interest in translation field.
- b. The result of this research will give recommendation for the prospective readers especially those who are interested in reading *Sherlock Holmes Empat Pemburu Harta* by Sendra B. Tanuwidjaja, whether it is recommended to be read or not.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Theoretical Review**

##### **1. Translation**

###### **a. Notions of Translation**

Translation has been defined into different notions. Catford (1965:20) defines translation as a replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. On the other hand translation is made possible by an equivalent of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions Savory (1969:3). While according to Nida and Taber (1969: 12), translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of *meaning*, and secondly in terms of *style*.

In addition, Brown and Attardo (2000:242) refer the word translation as an umbrella for two activities: *interpreting* (of spoken language) and *translating* (of written language). It is in line with Brislin's definition of translation that languages involved in translation can be in written or spoken.

Therefore, Larson (1984:3) provides a simple definition about translation. He states that translation is a transfer of meaning and a change of form. In the process of transferring meaning, it must be held constant whereas the form may change according to the language convention of the target text. While, Dubois in Bell (1991: 5) defines that translation is the expression in another language (or

target language) of what has been expressed in another source language through preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. They are performed by going from the form of the source text into target text by preserving the meaning of the source text as faithfully as possible.

Although there are some different definitions of translation given by many experts, it can be concluded that translation has one important point from its definition. There is only similar consideration about the meaning equivalence of the translation from the source text into the target text which is required the importance of the correctness or meaning equivalence.

#### **b. Types of Translation**

There are a lot of types of translation viewed from various points of view. Newmark (1988:45) in *Textbook of Translation* points out eight types of translation. They are elaborated as follows.

##### **1) Word-for- word translation**

This type of translation can be used if the target language has the same language structure as the source language. Newmark (1988:45) in *Textbook of Translation* states “The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process”. In addition, this is usually called as interlinear translation.

##### **2) Literal translation**

It can be said that literal translation is the combination of the word-for-word translation to free translation. It starts with the word-for-word

translation but then conforming to the target language grammar. Furthermore, Catford (1965:21) also puts literal translation into the kind of translation which is based on ranks.

### 3) Faithful Translation

A translation needs to be faithful to the source language. Newmark (1988:46), states “A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It ‘transfers’ cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.” Faithful translation is always close to the original and it tends to emphasize on the source language. This is applied in order to preserve the source language culture.

### 4) Semantic translation

This type of translation has the similarity to the faithful translation. It is about the bounded of the source language culture. Newmark (1988:46) states “The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy to the original”.

### 5) Adaptation

This type is mainly used for plays and poetry in which the themes, characters and plots are usually preserved. The source language culture

converted to the target language culture and the text rewritten. Adaptation is the 'freest' form of translation (Newmark, 1988:46). It means that the translator can adapt the content of the source language into certain purpose of the target language.

#### 6) Free translation

In this type of translation, the translator is free to translate or reproduce the meaning as far as the translator does not change the message. Thus, the translator has to be able to understand the meaning of the source language correctly. In case of the correctness of meaning, this type of translation tends to be at the higher level of equivalence in terms of the content but not the form. Catford (1965:21) also puts free translation in the kind of translation which is based on ranks.

#### 7) Idiomatic translation

Newmark (1988: 46) states that "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original". Idiom is the expression of the combination of two or more words in which the meaning cannot be drawn from each single word. Idiom is special expression which is related to the culture of a language. Translating idiom is not as easy as translating common texts, thus the translator needs to understand about the meaning of idiom in both of the source language and target language.



## 8) Communicative translation

Newmark (1988:47) states “Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.” It means when the target reader reads the target language, as if they read the original one or the source language.

Based on the language involved, Jakobson in Venuti (2000:114) distinguishes three kinds of translation as follows. They are elaborated as follows.

- 1) Intralingual translation or *rewording* is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.
- 2) Interlingual translation or *translation proper* is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.
- 3) Intersemiotic translation or *transmutations* is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of nonverbal sign systems or vice versa.

On the other hand, Catford (1965:21) defines types of translation in terms of extent, level, and rank.

### 1) Translation in terms of extent

#### a) Full translation

In a full translation, the entire text on the source language is translated into target language through translation process.

#### b) Partial translation

In partial translation, some part or parts of the source language are not translated into target language.

## 2) Translation in terms of levels

### a) Total translation

Total translation is when all contents of the source language are transferred into target language. In this kind of translation, the source language grammar and lexis are equivalently transferred into target language.

### b) Restricted translation

In restricted translation, there is replacement of the source language adapted to the target language.

## 3) Translation in terms of ranks

### a) Free translation

A free translation always uses random style in translating. In other words, the translator is given a freedom in translating a text such as changing the rank class into the higher or lower class as enjoy as the translator wants.

### b) Word for word translation

This kind of translation means that the translator must translate the text through word by word or each lexical item. In other words, this kind of translation includes each morpheme on the source language to each morpheme on the target language equivalently.

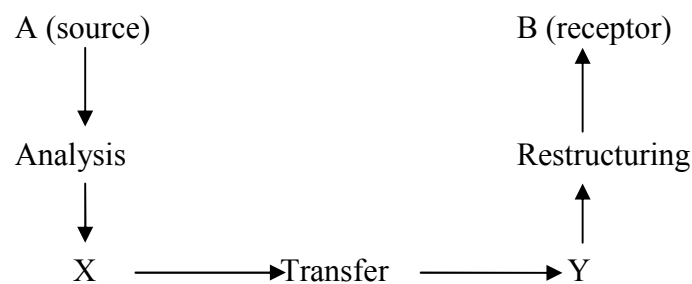
c) Literal translation

This kind of translation is also regarded as word for word translation.

However, it often makes changes in making equivalence as the target language's grammar.

**c. Process of Translation**

The process of translation is an act of recreating meaning from the source language into the target language. There are some steps need to be followed by the translator in the process of translating text. Nida and Taber (1982:33) create the model of translation process as follows.



**Figure 1: Translation process by Nida and Taber (1982:33)**

From the figure of Translation process by Nida and Taber, it can be seen that there are three steps in translation process; (1) analysis (analysis the meaning of the source text), which includes the analysis of the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the words and combination of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transfer in the mind of translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the target language.

Meanwhile, similar model of translation process is given by Bell (1991:20). He states that the translation process is the transformation of a source language text into a target language text by means of processes which take place within memory: (1) the analysis of one language-specific text (the source language text, the SLT) into a universal (non-language-specific) semantic representation and (2) the synthesis of that semantic representation into a second language-specific text (the target language text, TLT).

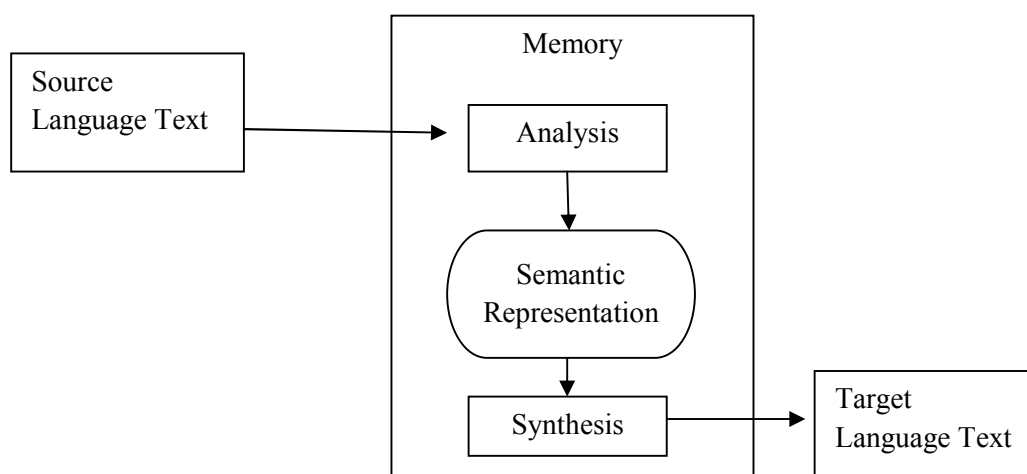


Figure 2: Translation Process by Bell (1991:21)

Dealing with the steps that must be done in the translation process, in order to make a good translation, the translator must understand more in each process of translation not only in the final product. Thus, translation is not an easy process because it has to be done carefully and correctly. Furthermore, it will produce a good translation with the best meaning accuracy.

#### d. Theory of Meaning on Translation

The overriding principle is that translation is meaning-based rather than form-based. Once the translator has identified the meaning of the source text, his

goal is to express that same meaning in the receptor language with forms which may be very different from those of the source text.(Larson, 1984: ix)

Catford (1965: 35) defines meaning into two kinds; those are formal meaning and contextual meaning. Formal meaning is the form of the constitution of all the various formal relations in the language. In grammar, it could be the relation of different rank in grammatical hierarchy, the relation between terms in a system, the relation between a class and an element of structure at a higher rank, and so on. In lexis, it could be the relation of one lexical item and others in the same lexical set and formal co-textual (collocational) relations between lexical items in texts. Contextual meaning is the constitution of the range of situational elements which are thus found to be relevant to a given linguistics form. Those situational elements of the text are linguistically relevant related to grammatical or lexical items of the text. Those situational elements which are contextually ‘relevant’ to a given grammatical or lexical item are discovered, just as translation equivalents are discovered, by commutation. Catford (1965: 36) states that “change an element in the situation and observe what textual change occurs; change an item of the text and observe what situational changes occur”.

Meanwhile, Halliday and Hasan (1985:44) write that text has three kinds of meaning. They are ideational meaning which is divided into two; logical and experiential meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. The experiential meaning is the equivalence of the idea that we knew with the idea or the content of the text, while logical meaning is the relationship between the ideas. The interpersonal meaning is related to the function of point of view in the social

interaction process. The textual meaning is the constitutions of referential information into a coherent whole.

According to Cruise in Baker (1992:13), there are four main types of meaning in words and utterances; propositional meaning, expressive meaning, presupposed meaning, and evoked meaning. The propositional meaning arises from the relation between it and what it refers to or describes in a real or imaginary word, as conceived by the speaker's of the particular language to which the word or utterance belongs. It is this type of meaning which provides the basis on which we can judge an utterance as true or false. The expressive meaning cannot be judged as true or false because it is related to the speaker's feeling or attitude rather than to what words and utterances refer to. Presupposed meaning arises from co-occurrence restrictions (selectional and collocational restrictions) on what other words or expressions are expect to see before or after a particular lexical unit. Evoke meaning arises from dialect and register variation. A dialect is a variety of language which has currency within a specific community or group of speakers. There are three bases of dialect; geographical, temporal and social. Meanwhile, register is a variety of language that a language user considers appropriate to a specific situation.

Meaning is the basic matter in translation. The translation should deliver the meaning of the SL text into the TL text correctly. Thus, the translator must understand the meaning and recognizes the types of the meaning well.



### e. Equivalence on Translation

According to Catford (1965: 27), a textual translation equivalent is any TL form (text or portion of text) which is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL form (text or portion of text). This translation equivalence is as an empirical phenomenon, discovered by comparing source language and target language text.

Baker in *In Other Words* (1992: 5) differentiates equivalence in translation into five: (1) equivalence at word level, it explores more the meaning of single words or expressions, (2) equivalence above word level, it explores the meaning of the combination of words and phrases, (3) grammatical equivalence, it deals with grammatical categories such as number and gender, (4) textual equivalent, it explores the meaning of the textual level of language, (5) pragmatic equivalence, it looks at how texts are used in communicative situations that involve variables such as writers, readers, and cultural context.

Meanwhile, Bell (1991: 6) explains equivalence in a clear way of degree equivalence: text in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc.) and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence). Actually Bell (1991: 6) also adds that the idea of total equivalence in the translation equivalence is a chimera. Since, even in the same language there is no absolute synonymy between words. Languages are different from each other; they have their own distinct codes, rules, and grammatical structure. Therefore there is no total equivalence. However, a good translation should produce the highest

equivalent (the nearest of sameness meaning between TL and SL text) of meaning equivalence.

On the other hand, Koller (1979:186) states that there are five types of equivalences viewed from the indicative of competence in translation. They are elaborated as follows.

- 1) Denotative equivalence is related to equivalence of the extra-linguistic context of a source text.
- 2) Connotative equivalence is related to the lexical item choices, especially near synonyms.
- 3) Text-normative equivalence is related to the text types, with different kinds of texts behaving in the different ways.
- 4) Pragmatic equivalence or can be regarded as communicative equivalence is oriented towards the target readers context.
- 5) Formal equivalence, which is related to the form and aesthetics of the text.

#### **f. Translation as Translational Semiotics Communication**

There are many scholars who have made many new translation theories. One of them is Translational Semiotics Communication (TSC). Tou in his article (2008) proposes a new theory of translation that is translatics. It provides semiotic space for creating new forms of activity which are thematic in their orientation, in which a theme is defined not by content but aspect, perspectives, or point of view.

TSC can be applied to both the lingual and non-lingual semiotic system and representation. It represents a denotative or textual semiotic at the lower level semiotic and contextual semiotic such as situational, cultural, ideological and

*dienic*semiotic system at the higher level semiotic. It means that in TSC, translation is not merely translating a text from the source expression into the target expression, but it must adapt to situational, cultural, and ideological and *dienic* or religious context existing in the environment of where the target text is.

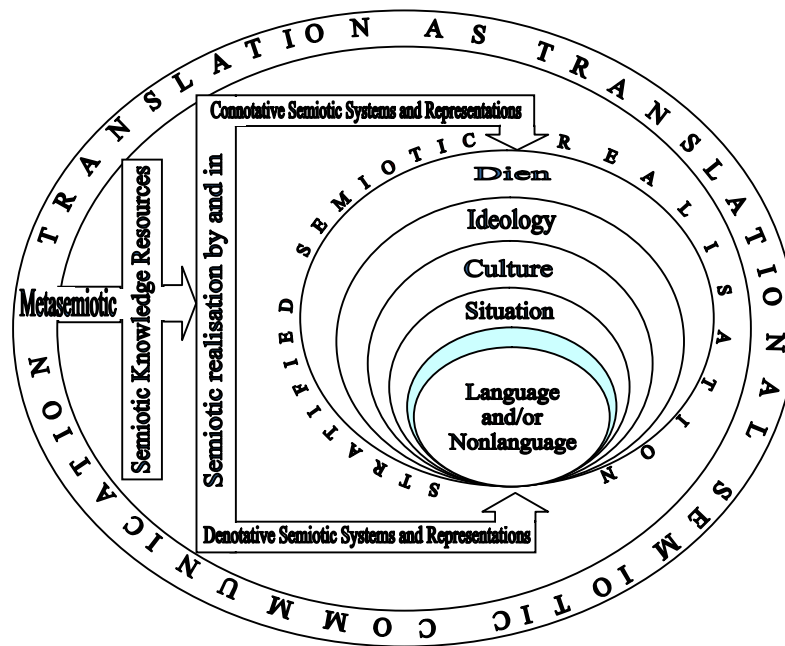


Figure 3: **Translatics-based TSC Model: Translation as TSC as metasemiotic with its stratified Connotative Denotative Semiotic realisation systems and representations (Tou, 2008: 23)**

TSC as metasemiotic phenomena means what it does by virtue of connotative (contextual) and denotative (textual) semiotic system and representations that realize and instantiate it systemically and functionally.

TSC happens because of the functions itself which has to serve in human/human-involved society. It can be said that the content of TSC does not exist; the content itself is created by the activity of TSC itself. Translatics interpretation of translation process can be seen on scheme as follows.

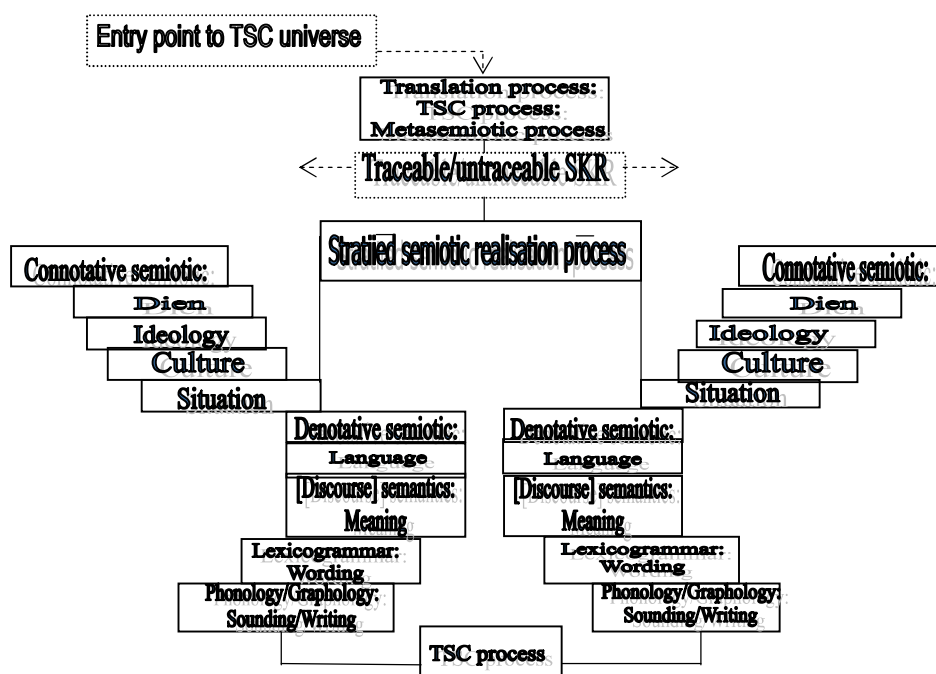


Figure 4: **Translativity interpretation of translation process: Stratified semiotic realisation process of translation as TSC as metasemiotic: Language as DS realisation of TSC (Tou, 2008:29)**

From the figure above, denotative semiotic level comprises semantics that deals with meaning, lexicogrammatical that deals with wording and phonology/graphology that deals with sounding/writing. Then connotative semiotic can be regarded as context of TSC process. It is extrinsic backgrounds that influence value in a text in TSC system.

In this study, contextual or connotative semiotics consists of four kinds. They are dien, ideology, culture, and situation. The connotative semiotic is regarded as the extrinsic or contextual of TSC itself and also regarded as the high level of semiotic. Those kinds are described as follows.

### 1) Cultural Context

The context is important to describe cultural history behind a text in which meaning is exchanged. It can be seen from, for example, the differences of conversation between parent and son used by Javanese and American. There will be differences in the case of politeness between them.

### 2) Ideological Context

The ideology of translation could be found in both processes and products of translation. The ideology of a translation will be a combination of the content of the source text and the various speech acts represented in the source text which is relevant to the source context, formed together with the representation of the content. It should be relevant to the receptor (target text) audience or the reader, and the various speech acts of the translation itself expressed the target text's context. Ideology is sometimes defined in its negative political sense as a system of wrong, false, changed or regarded as misguided beliefs in text. The example of ideology is the issue of gender distinction. Javanese people tend to think that men have higher status than women. It will be different in America that treats men and women in equal status.

### 3) Situational Context

Context of situation has an essential influence for changing and developing the translation resulting on target text. Context of situation

explore meaning by this environment of the text's origin. There are three terms of situational context. They are called field, tenor and mode. Field refers to what is happening to the nature of the social activity in which the text is taking place. Tenor refers to the person who is taking part in the process of translation. It closely relates to the nature of the participants, their statuses and role. The mode refers to what part of the language function. It also means that those participants are expecting the language suitable for them in that situation.

#### 4) *Dienic*Context

This context is related to belief or religion context of the text. For example, the context of God will be different from one language to another, which has different beliefs.

## **2. Notions on Language**

There are so many definitions of language, and many experts have their own original definitions. According to Gleason (1961: 12) "language operates with two kinds of material. One of these is sound; the other is ideas, social situations, and meanings. Both materials are very important in having a communication between people." This means that language consists of two essential materials which are very important in a communication process: sound and ideas. Further, he adds that language is a way of connecting sounds or forms with contents, or ideas, or meanings involved in a certain society. People use language to communicate apparently anything—locations, emotions, facts,

procedures, possibilities, fantasies, lies, and many other things. Then it is a means of communication where messages are being exchanged by using the media of expression, graphologically and/or phonologically, or writing and sounding.

Language is also established as a communication tool used in a society. Kridalaksana (1983: 5) states that “language is an arbitrary sound system that is used by the members of social groups in order to cooperate, communicate, and identify among them.” It means that language is a kind of system possessed and used by some particular communities in order to communicate and share ideas to one another.

Eggins (1994: 21) says that language is a semiotic system. Its function is to make meanings by involving sets of meaningful choices and oppositions. She also says that the process of using a language is called a semiotic process. Like other semiotic system, language involves two aspects: content (meaning) and representation (expression). As a semiotic system, language can be called a complex semiotic system since; it involves three levels or strata to describe the language itself. First, meanings are realized through wordings. Second, wordings are realized through phonology or graphology. Third, language has a special level called lexicogrammar. It makes any possibilities for creating potential unlimited numbers of expression. To create them, lexicogrammar provides meaning; they are formed by words and structures.

In relation to Eggins’s idea, Hofmann (1993: 2-3) sees language as:

“a tool for communicating. People use language to communicate apparently anything—locations, emotions, facts, procedures, possibilities, fantasies, lies, and many other things. Then it is a means of communication where messages are being exchanged by using the media

of expression, graphologically and/or phonologically, or writing and sounding.”

It means that people use language for expressing everything they feel, think, and want. Thus, meaning of communication is a process of exchanging the messages from their mind into the media of expression, such as writing and sounding.

### **3. Idiom**

#### **a. Notions of Idiom**

Idiomatic expressions are a kind of figurative speech which often carries problem in the translation process. It is because idioms cannot be translated with its literal meaning. Idioms cannot be defined easily, that is, the meaning of the whole phrase is not the same as the meaning of each part. This is uncommon that different languages may have the same idioms. Yuwono, in his article writes: “...idioms are fixed expressions which belong to language specific phenomena. There is usually no equivalence for idiom translation.” (Yuwono. 2004: 1)

Moreover, many experts give the definition and explanation about idiomatic expressions. Hornby (1995:589) states that an idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit. For example, the idiom *far from it* means *unlikely* and *kick the bucket* means *to die*. Machali (2009: 118) puts the definition of idioms from *Collins English Dictionary* which says idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the constituent words. In addition, Wibowo (2006: 153) says:



*“...idiom adalah ungkapan bahasa yang artinya tidak secara langsung dapat dijabarkan dari arti unsur-unsurnya. Itulah sebabnya, bahasa yang idiomatik diartikan juga sebagai bahasa yang wajar yang dipakai oleh penutur asli. Tidak ada alasan logis, mengapa bentuk idiom harus demikian.”*

Similar to the others, Wibowo explains that the meaning of an idiom cannot be drawn from each individual word. This is why idiomatic language is defined as common language used by the native speaker. There is no logical reason of the exact form of idiom.

According to Simatupang (2000:55), idiom is another kind of figurative language which compounds at least by two words, and the meaning of it cannot be drawn by its individual components. It is used as one semantic meaning. Fernando (1996:30) states that idioms are indivisible units whose components cannot be varied only within definable limits. Meanwhile, Baker writes (1992:63), idiom often carries meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components of the words. Idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form. An idiom allows no variation in form under normal circumstances. Unless s/he is consciously making a joke or attempting a play on words, a speaker or writer cannot normally do any of the following with an idiom:

- 1) change the order of the words in it;
- 2) delete a word from it;
- 3) add a word to it;
- 4) replace a word with another;
- 5) change its grammatical structure.

A translator must concern more about this unique idiom. As the matter of fact, idiom is related closely with the culture of where the idiom comes from. Thus, a translator must concern idiom related with the culture and the context of both of the source and target language.

#### **b. Difficulties in Translating Idioms**

In the process of translating idioms, the first difficulty which is faced by the translator is recognizing the word or phrase whether it is an idiom or not. It is not an easy thing, since, sometimes the translator misinterpret the idioms. For example, the word “chicken” in English may lead to the meaning of coward; while in Indonesian; “chicken” may lead to the meaning of “bad girl”. Baker (1992:66) defines two cases which an idiom can be easily misinterpreted if the translator is not familiar with it, as follows.

1. Some idioms seem transparent because they have both literal and idiomatic meaning and their idiomatic meanings are not necessarily signalled in the surrounding text.
2. An idiom in the source language may have a very close counterpart in the target language which looks similar on the surface but has a totally or partially different meaning.

In addition, Baker (1992:68-71) summarizes the main difficulties of translating idioms into four, as follows.

1. An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language.
2. An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target

language but its context of use maybe different.

3. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time.
4. The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target language.

#### **4. Translation Quality Assessment (TQA)**

There are many views about Translation Qualitative Assessment. House (1981: 127) states "What is a good translation product?" It is the most important questions to be asked in relation to translation". It means that good or bad a translation, it concerns with the quality of the translation itself. However Halliday states "it is notoriously difficult to say why or even whether, something is a good translation" (Halliday, 2001: 14). From the beginning of translation theory, there have been always some evaluators, to assess the translations. All of these evaluators employed holistic approach to Translation Quality Assessment (TQA). In recent years, more and more TQA models have employed the notion of 'equivalence' and thus, have reduced the high subjectivity of the task of translation quality assessment.

Juliane House (1981: 1) states that when one tries to make statements about the quality of more specifically, the nature of the relationship between a source text and target text, the relationship between features of the text and how they are perceived by human agents (author, translator, recipient), and the consequences views about these relationships have for determining the borders

between a translation and the other textual operations. House (1981: 3) considers this to be “an extreme relativisation of content which is particularly inappropriate as a guideline for evaluating translations: a translation is not a private affair but normally carries with it a threefold responsibility to the author, the reader, and the text”. In other words, the close relationship between the author, the reader, and the text can produce a high translation quality assessment. Moreover, a quality of a translation depends largely on the translator’s subjective interpretation and transfer decisions, which are based on his linguistic and cultural intuitive knowledge and experience.

Viewing the relationship between quality and equivalence, House (1981: 4) states “assuming that it is true that a translation should produce equivalent responses, the question remains, however, whether the degree to which this requirement is met, can be empirically tested. If it cannot be tested, it seems fruitless to postulate the requirement, and the appeal to ‘equivalence of response’ is really of no more value than the philologists’ and hermeneuticists’ criterion of ‘capturing the spirit of the original.’” It means that a translation should transfer not only the meaning of the source expression but also the context of the original to the context of the target expression.

According to Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2011), Quality of translations should meet three aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability aspects. These three aspects are described below.

### **a. Aspect of Accuracy**

The accuracy is a term used in evaluating whether the translation of the text to refer to the source text and the target text has been worth or not. The concept of equivalence leads to a common content or messages between the source language and target language. A text can be referred as a translation, if the text has the same meaning or message as other. Therefore, efforts to reduce or add to the contents or source language text in the target language text should be avoided.

### **b. Aspects of Acceptance**

The second aspect of translation quality is related to acceptability. The term refers to whether the acceptability of a translation has been disclosed in accordance to the rules, norms and culture prevailing in the target language or not, both at the micro and macro level Translation Quality Assessment Model Development (Mangatur Nababan, et al. 2011). The concept of acceptance is very important because even if a translation is accurate in terms of content or message, the translation will be rejected by the target readers if the mode of expression is contrary to the rules, norms and culture of the target language.

### **c. Aspects of Readability**

According to some experts there are many definitions and views about readability. Pikulski (2002: 1) states “readability is the level of ease or difficulty with which text material can be understood by a particular reader who is reading that text for a specific purpose. Readability is dependent upon many

characteristics of a text and many characteristics of readers.” In other words certain texts can be readable by their certain target reader.

As the Literacy Dictionary(Harris & Hodges, 1995) in Pikulski in addition points out, “Text and reader variables interact in determining the readability of any piece of material for any individual reader.” (p. 203) Likewise, Jeanne Chall in Pikulski, coauthor of one of the most popular readability formulas, endorses an interactive view of readability. She concluded, “The purpose of readability assessment is to effect a ‘best match’ between intended readers and texts, thus, optimal difficulty comes from an interaction among the text, the reader, and his and her purpose for reading” (Chall& Dale, 1995, p. 45-46) in Pikulski. Zakulek and Samuels (1958) in Pikulski are quite critical of readability measures, concluding they “are inadequate because they consider only one source of information that contained on the printed page.”

At first, the term readabilityis only associated with reading activities. Then, the term readability is also used in the field of translation for both activities cannot be separated. In the context of translation, the term readability basically involves not only the source text readability but also the target text readability. This is in accordance with the nature of any translation process that has always involved two languages at once. However, until now the indicators that used to measure the level of readabilityare still questionable. In fact , Gilmore and Root ( 1977:102 ), in Nababan (1999: 62) argue that the size of a text based on linguistic factors and personalis nothing more than a tool for a writer to adjust the level of readability of text with the text’s reader capabilities. Regardless a translator needs to understand

the concept of composition or source language text readability and target languages . A good understanding of the concept of readability will greatly help translators in doing their job.

Based on the degree of readability, Nababan, et al. (2011) divides into three categories, they are presented as follows.

- 1) High Readability Degrees appear when words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text translation can be easily understood by readers.
- 2) Medium Readability Degrees appear when in general, the target language can be understood by the reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to understand the meaning.
- 3) Low Readability Degrees appear when the target language is hardly understood by the target readers.

## **5. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)**

SFL is an important theory in this research because it defines the grammatical functions clearly. According to Halliday "Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) operates with both grammatical functions such as Theme, Subject, Actor, and also grammatical classes such as nominal group, verbal group, prepositional phrase, noun, verb, preposition, etc" (Halliday, 1985: 31-32). It elaborates that based on this theory, the main organization of the grammatical units are seen as functional. Therefore, there is what he called 'functional

labelling', meaning to provide a meaning of interpreting grammatical structure. By labelling grammatical function, it can be shown that every component has its own role in the whole structure's rules.

Regarding that Systemic Functional Linguistic has a very wide coverage, Halliday and Martin (1993: 22-23) state that SFL has five special features. First, they state that "SFL is oriented to the description of language as a resource for making meaning rather than a system of rules". It means that SFL tends to make meaning. Therefore, semantic, grammatical and phonological systems are potential systems which have unlimited possibilities of forms. Then, the lexicogrammar system or what the speaker can say is the realization of the semantic system of what the speaker can also give meaning. Therefore, language is essentially regarded as a system of meaning potential (Halliday in Parret, 1974: 86).

Second, there is a special feature of SFL which regards texts as the basic unit for determining meaning. Halliday and Martin (1993: 22) state that "SFL is concerned with texts rather than sentences as the basic unit through which meaning is negotiated". Because of that, the relation between the semantic and the grammar is one of realizations form; wording 'realizes' the meaning.

Third, SFL also regards texts that having a closer relationship with the contextual context rather than the textual context. Halliday and Martin (1993: 22) state that "SFL focus on relationship between texts as *decontextualized* structural entities in their own right", i.e. language is seen as an inter organism perspective, further "language is regarded as what goes on between people or language as



interaction” (Halliday in Parret, 1974: 81). In other words language is a reflection of interaction among people.

Fourth, SFL regards language as a system for interpreting meaning. Halliday and Martin (1993: 23) state that “SFL is concerned with language as a system of construing meaning rather than as a medium through which thoughts and feelings are poured.” In other words, they state that “it views language as a meaning-making system rather than a meaning-expressing system”. It means that language is regarded as meaning making system.

Fifth, SFL also elaborates language widely about the semiotic terms. Halliday and Martin (1993: 23) state that “SFL is oriented to extravagance rather than parsimony.” This means that SFL is oriented to develop an elaborate model in which language; life, the universe and everything can be viewed in communicative or semiotic terms.

## **6. Notions of Text and Context**

Egins (2004: 24) says that the word “text” refers to any passages, spoken or written of whatever length that does form unified whole. Text and non-text can be distinguished by texture, that is what holds the clauses of a text together to give them unity. The term “texture” refers to coherence and cohesion of a text. Non-text does not have any cohesion or cohesive in delivering meaning.

Exploring more about them, in addition Butt et. al. (2000: 4) states that there are two kinds of context. They are context of culture and context of situation. The outer context or contextual of the text is the context of culture,

while the inner context or textual is the context of situation as it illustrated on the figure below.

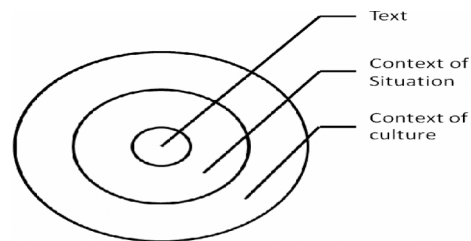


Figure 5: **Text in Context**

In other words, Halliday and Hasan (1985: 44) also view text and context as chart.

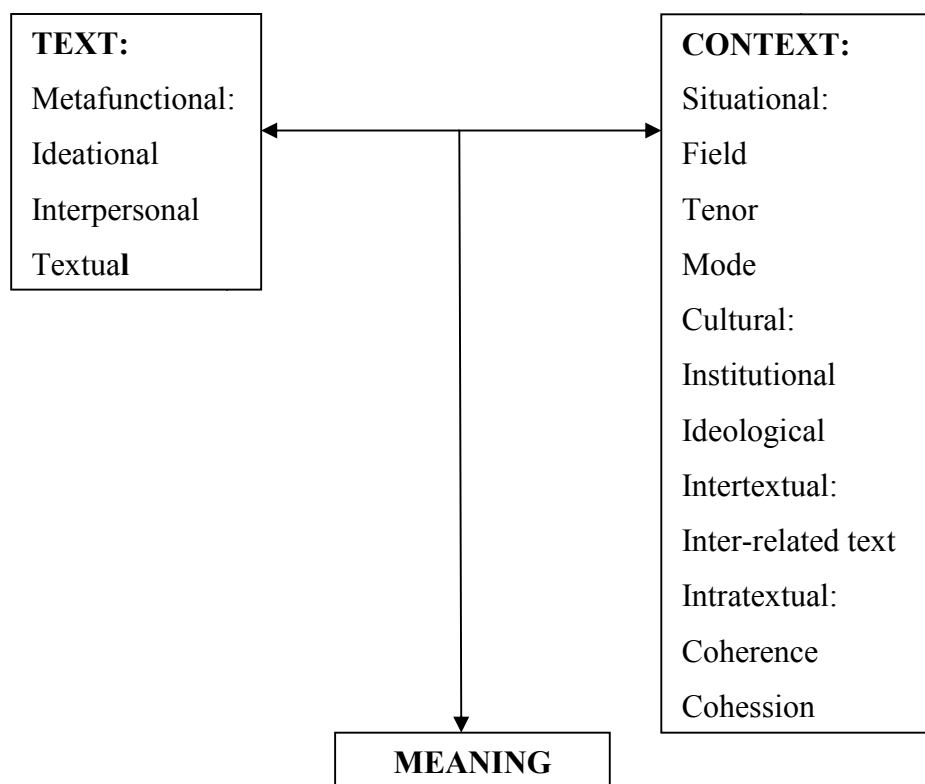


Figure 6: **Text and Context**

The context of situation is the situation in which linguistic interaction of a certain society takes place. It gives the participants a great deal of information about the meanings that are being exchanged, and the meanings that are likely to be exchanged. In relation to the context of situation, Halliday proposes three features of the context of situation. They are field, tenor, and mode. These concepts are provided for interpreting the social context of a text, the environment in which meanings are being exchanged. The further explanations about them are presented as follows.

- a. *The field of discourse* refers to what is happening to the nature of the social activity that is taking place.
- b. *The tenor of discourse* refers to who is taking part to the nature of the participant, their statuses, and roles.
- c. *The mode of discourse* refers to what kind of language is playing in a certain society and what are the participants involved in the language in their situation.

In simple way, meaning and contexts are needed in order to make the reader understand a text easily in terms of translation process. They are presented as follows.

- a. *Text*, as a metafunctional construct: a complex of ideational, Interpersonal, and textual meanings.
- b. *Context of situation*: the configuration of field, tenor, and mode features that specify the composer of the text.

- c. *Context of culture*: the institutional and ideological backgrounds that give value to the text and also influence its interpretation.
- d. *Intertextual context*: the relations with the other text, and including assumptions that are carried from outside the text.
- e. *Intratextual context*: the coherence within the text, including the linguistic cohesion that contains the internal semantic relationships.

## 7. Sherlock Holmes: *The Sign of Four*

*The Sign of the Four* (1890), also called *The Sign of Four*, is the second novel featuring Sherlock Holmes written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Doyle wrote four novels and 56 stories starring the fictional detective. The novel is translated into more than 20 languages all over the world. The story is set in 1888. *The Sign of the Four* has a complex plot involving service in East India Company, India, the Indian Rebellion of 1857, a stolen treasure, and a secret pact among four convicts ("the Four" of the title) and two corrupt prison guards. It presents the detective's drug habit and humanizes him in a way that had not been done in *A Study in Scarlet*. It also introduces Doctor Watson's future wife, Mary Morstan. The Sign of Four begins when a young woman comes to Sherlock Holmes with a problem. Her father disappeared from his hotel in London on returning from India. Then, she began receiving a pearl a year for the past six years from an anonymous benefactor. She wants Holmes and Watson to accompany her to the mysterious encounter. The benefactor informs the party of a fabulous treasure that the young woman is entitled to. However, the benefactor's brother is found dead

and Scotland Yard jumps to conclusions and charges the kindly gentleman as the murderer.

The novel first appeared in the February 1890 edition of Lippincott's Monthly Magazine as *The Sign of the Four* (five-word title), appearing in both London and Philadelphia. The British edition of the magazine originally sold for a cheap price. Surviving copies are now worth several thousand dollars.

Over the following few months in the same year, the novel was then re-published in several regional British journals. These re-serialisations gave the title as *The Sign of Four*. The novel was published in book form in October 1890 by Spencer Blackett, again using the title *The Sign of Four*. The title of both the British and American editions of this first book edition omitted the second "the" of the original title. Different editions over the years have varied between the two forms of the title, with most editions favouring the four-word form. The actual text in the novel nearly always uses "the Sign of the Four" (the five-word form) to describe the symbol in the story, although the four-word form is used twice by Jonathan Small in his narrative at the end of the story.

## **B. Related Studies**

Recently there have been many studies conducted which deal with Translation Quality Assessment analysis on some translation products. There are two previous studies affecting the researcher in conducting this study. They are *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan* by Mangatur Nababan in 2012 and *Translation Quality Assessment of News Translation in Isna News Agency* by Gholam Ali Kalanzadeh in 2013. Those previous studies are

broadly similar to this study but specifically they are little bit different. Those studies elaborate the broad coverage of Translation Quality Assessment. However this study tries to elaborate only on the aspect of readability.

The brief reviews of those two related studies above are described as follows.

### **1. *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan* by Mangatur Nababan in 2012**

The main objective of this study is to produce a model of TQA from English into Indonesian. It employed a descriptive-qualitative approach. Its data were obtained through content analysis, interviewing key informants, observing, and analyzing the data applying analysis technique. The final findings of this research indicate the followings. Firstly, the Model of TQA produced assesses the quality of translation holistically. Secondly, the Model is applicable for assessing the quality of translation within the contexts of translation research and teaching and of professional settings. Thirdly, the Model opens opportunities for raters to assess various units of translation, ranging from micro to macro levels. Finally, the effectiveness of the Model in assessing quality of translation depends exclusively on the ability of the assessors or raters in applying it in various settings. Prior to its application, those engaged in every Translation Quality Assessment should read and understand all relevant information and procedures of how it should be employed.

## **2. *Translation Quality Assessment of News Translation in Isna News Agency* by Gholam Ali Kalanzadeh in 2013**

Translation, especially news translation, is an essential means of communication in information era. Its quality influences international relationships and leads to offer readers either accurate or inaccurate information. Inaccurate information of translated news may bring an adverse effect towards the readers. Therefore, it is essential to evaluate the quality of translated news texts. It is also important that the task of translation quality assessment be carried out with consideration of text function and its surrounding context. In this study, it is attempted to evaluate the quality of news translations in one of the major news sources of Iran media, namely ISNA news agency through the application of objectified discourse-based TQA model of Farahzad (1992). By applying this model to the corpus of the selected texts used in the present study, the researchers rated 10 news texts translation for 5 criteria of appropriateness, accuracy, naturalness, cohesion and style.

### **C. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct**

#### **1. Conceptual Framework**

Translation in terms of figurative speech is different from translation of other terms. It is not as easy as it seems. It is also related to the language style. The problem appears if there is no meaning in English idiom which is readable to the terms of Indonesian idiom.

The most important thing to solve the problem in transferring figurative

terms by translation is that the translator must understand the meaning of both terms of each language. Therefore, in the process of translation, the translator is still able to transfer the terms in Indonesian which is difficult to find its meaning equivalence in terms of readability into English.

Related to the transferring meaning of idioms above, this research is aimed to analyze the degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions represented in Doyle's *The Sign of Four* as realized in Tanuwidjaja's *Empat Pemburu Harta* based on Translation Quality Assessment. The translation of idioms becomes the main focus because it's importance in showing socio-culture condition from the figurative speech and the unique words that the writer uses. This research focuses on describing the degree of readability in translating those idiomatic expressions and elaborating the motivating factors based on the degree.

Whereas related to the aspect of readability, the researcher applies the degree of readability by (Nababan, et al. 2011) that is divided into three categories. They are high readability degrees, medium readability degrees, and low readability degrees.

In elaborating the motivating factors in terms of situational context, the researcher applies the SFL and TSC theory which is inspired by Halliday's theories. They are field or the subject matter, tenor or the relationship between a translator and social role, and mode or the kind of language is playing in a certain society. All the terms in the classification above are applied in this research to analyze the degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions of Doyle's *The Sign of Four* as realized in Tanuwidjaja's *Empat Pemburu Harta*.



## 2. Analytical Construct

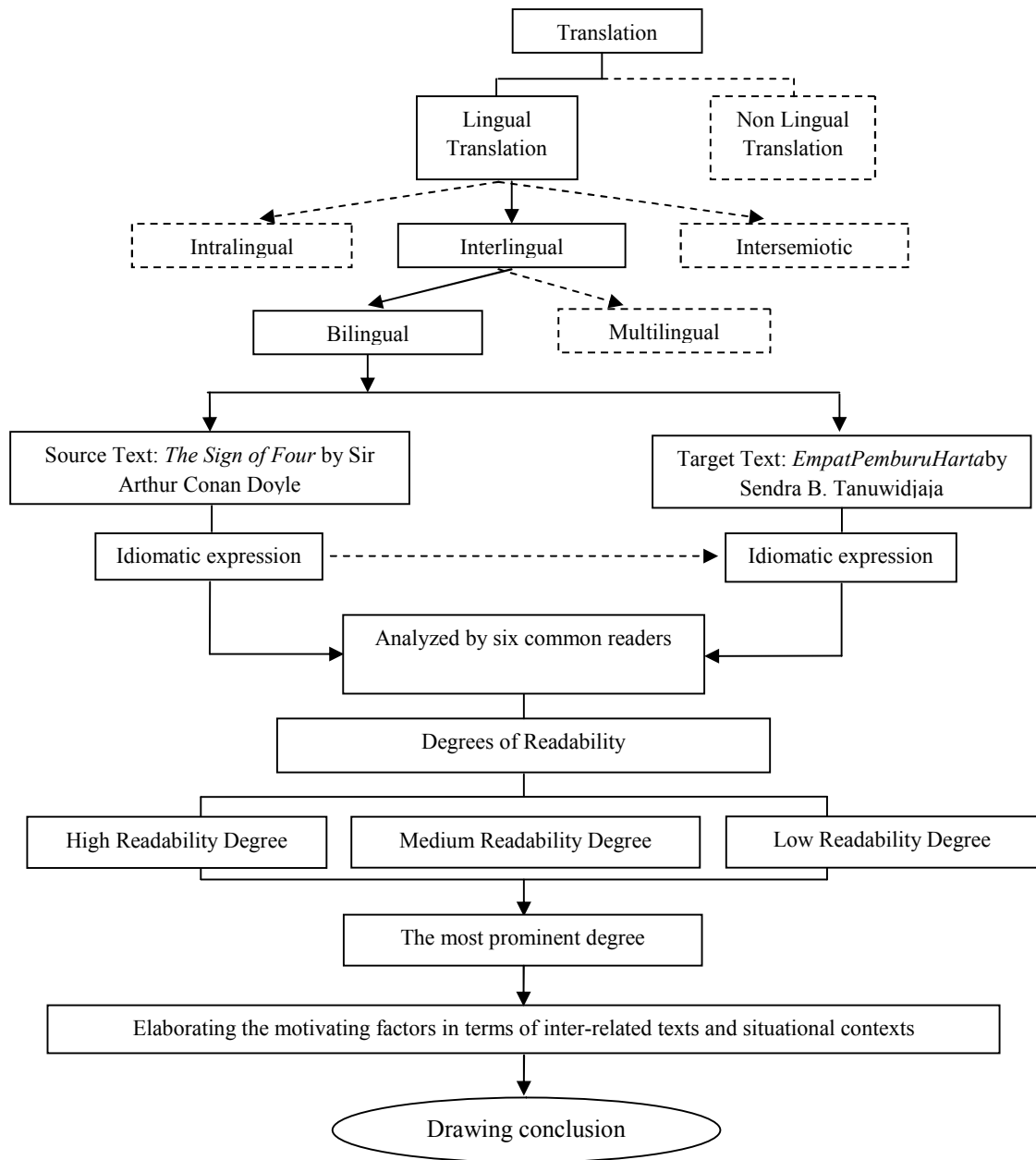


Figure 7. Analytical Construct

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD**

### **A. Research Approach**

This research is about the descriptive qualitative of the degrees of Translation Quality Assessment in terms of the degrees of readability. In this research, the researcher analyzes the degrees of readability from the data collected in source text into target text based on the given parameters. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 7) state that qualitative research produces narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena under study. Thus, this research is emphasized to know the degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions and also the motivating factors in terms of field, tenor, and mode. However, Krathwol in Wiersma (1933: 12) states “qualitative research is research that describes phenomena in words instead of numbers or measures.” However in this research, the researcher applies measures and numbers only to describe and explain the qualitative results.

Moreover, Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:167) describe that the purpose of qualitative research is more descriptive than predictive. The goal is to understand, in depth, the viewpoint of a research participant. Thus, the data and the analysis were in the form of letters and descriptions. In conducting this study, the researcher collected, rewrote, classified, analyzed the data and made some conclusions.

## **B. Data Type**

The data of this research are in the form of written language, taken as sentences and clauses. Moreover, the researcher uses five questioners as the readers' response to prove the readability of the novel. Since the main focus of this research is on idioms, the data of this research are the entire idiomatic expressions realized in Doyle's *The Sign of Four* as realized in Tanuwidjaja's *Empat Pemburu Harta*.

## **C. Data Sources**

The researcher collects the data from Doyle's *The Sign of Four* which is published in England in 1890. It plays the role as the source text. Then the researcher collects the data from Sendra B. Tanuwidjaja's *Empat Pemburu Harta* which is published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2006. It plays the role as target text.

## **D. Data Collection**

In conducting this research, the researcher read the source text and the target text comprehensively. Then the researcher wrote all idioms on both novels into the data sheet. Afterward the researcher and also five chosen common readers or respondents analyzed and classified them applying the degrees of readability parameter. After all the data had been analyzed, then the researcher recapped the results into recapitulation tables.

Table.1. **Data Sheet**

<b>DN</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>TT</b>	<b>The Degrees of Readability</b>		
	<b>Chapter I</b>	<b>Chapter I</b>	<b>HRD</b>	<b>MRD</b>	<b>LRD</b>
1					
$\Sigma$					

Note :

DN : Datum Number  
 ST : Source Text (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's The Sign of Four)  
 TT : Target Text (Sendra B. Tanuwidjaja's *Empat Pemburu Harta*)  
 HRD : High Readability Degree  
 MRD : Medium Readability Degree  
 LRD : Low Readability Degree

Table.2. **Parameter of Degrees of Readability Given to the Five Authorized Common Readers**

Personal Identity of The Common Readers or the Respondents						
Name :						
Address :						
Profession :						
Phone :						
DN	Data I ST	Data II TT	The Explanation of the Degrees	The Degrees of Readability		
	Chapter I	Chapter I		HRD	MRD	LRD
1			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers. In other words, the target readers feel as if they read the original one, for example:</p> <p><b>ST: <u>kill two birds with one stone.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: <u>sambil menyelam minum air.</u></b></p> <p>Although literally they are not equivalent, they are regarded as HRD in terms of degrees of readability.</p>	√		
2			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to</p>		√	

			<p>understand the meaning. In other words, the target reader can not easily understand the meaning, eventhough if they read more and guess it, they can understand it. For example:</p> <p><b>ST: Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik.</u></b> Although they are literally equivalent, however they are regarded as MRD in terms of degrees of readability because the target readers are not easy to understand them.</p>		
3			<p>Idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers. Even the target readers can not catch the meaning at all. For example: ST: <b>What was I, an army surgeon with a weak leg <u>and a weaker banking-account</u></b></p> <p>TT: <b>Siapa aku ini, seorang ahli bedah Angkatan Darat dengan kaki lemah dan <u>rekening bank yang lemah</u></b></p>		√

			<u>lagi</u> . Eventhough they are literaly equivalent, they are hardly to be understood by target readers. Therefore they are regarded as LRD in terms of degrees of readabiity			
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Note :

DN : Datum Number  
 ST : Source Text (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's The Sign of Four)  
 TT : Target Text (Sendra B. Tanuwidjaja's *Empat Pemburu Harta*)  
 HRD : High Readability Degree  
 MLD : Medium Readability Degree  
 LLD : Low Readability Degree

### E. Research Instruments

In this qualitative research, the researcher played an important role as the main research instrument. The researcher played the role as planner, data collector, and also the reporter of the findings. To get the valid data, the researcher asked six common readers including the researcher herself to analyze the data applying the given parameter. They are Godeliva Hanita L a student of Stella Duce I Yogyakarta (marked as A), Rochmat Susanto,S.S. an English teacher at Taruna Al Qur'an Boarding School (marked as B), Ina Antasari,S.Sc a mathematics teacher (marked as C), Martina Sangun R,S.Sc. a mathematics teacher (marked as D), Ririn Ernawati,S.Sc. a physics teacher at SMA N 4 Yogyakarta (marked as E) and the researcher herself. In addition, the researcher also used the other tools such as

pencil, pen, handout, computer laptop, clip file, and calculator for supporting the data analysis.

#### **F. Trustworthiness**

According to Lincoln and Guba in Suharso (2006:16), since there can be no validity without reliability (and thus no credibility without dependability), a demonstration of the former is sufficient to establish the latter. Moreover, Lincoln and Guba add that one measure which might enhance the dependability of qualitative research is the use of an “inquiry audit”, in which reviewers examine both the process and the results of the credibility of the data analysis. Therefore, to ensure the data trustworthiness, the researcher needs to examine both of the process and the translation product whether it is appropriate or not.

In addition, another technique which is called triangulation was also used in this research. According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:179), a research uses triangulation to establish the validity and reliability of the data.

#### **G. Data Analysis**

According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:191), the data analysis of the qualitative research occurs after the first data are collected, and the initial analysis should determine the focus and strategies used in subsequent data collection. Thus, the data analysis was conducted as the process of systematically searching and arranging the collected data. Furthermore, the general steps of the data analysis are described as follows;



1. selecting the entire idioms on both novels into the data sheet,
2. asking six authorized common readers or respondents to compare and analyze them applying the given parameter,
3. recording and counting the result of the data,
4. determining the most prominent degree,
5. describing the results in form of charts,
6. describing them into textual description,
7. elaborating the motivating factors of the most prominent degree in terms of inter-related texts and situational contexts, and
8. Drawing the conclusion.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter consists of two major contents. The first is findings and the second is discussion. Mainly it answers the two focuses in chapter I. They are the findings of the degrees of readability and the motivating factors in terms of field, tenor, and mode.

The findings are gained through comparing the data between ST and TT based on the parameter about the degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions, while the valuing and discussions or the other points are gained through giving interpretations and explanations of the findings.

The degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions are gained through applying parameters in which one datum represented by one idioms unit. The degrees are starting from High Readability Degree (HRD), Medium Readability Degree (MRD), and (Low Readability Degree (LRD).

The motivating factors in terms of field, tenor, and mode are gained through collecting all information related to the data including the authors' background and their works. Field is about the content of the work or what is being told in the story. Tenor is the relationship between the author or translator and the reader. Finally mode is the language used in the work. Those are gained after the researcher analyzes the data. Here are the entire recaps of the data.

## A. Descriptive Resultss and Discussion

### 1. Degrees of Readability of Idiomatic Expressions of Data “A” (Analyzed by Godeliva Hanita Lingga)

Table 3: Findings of Data “A”

No	Numb er of Analy sis	ST	TT	The Degrees of Readability		
		Chapter	Bab	$\Sigma$ HRD	$\Sigma$ MRD	$\Sigma$ LRD
1	10	Chapter I	Bab I	6	4	0
2	8	Chapter II	Bab II	4	4	0
3	5	Chapter III	Bab III	2	3	0
4	5	Chapter IV	Bab IV	4	1	0
5	3	Chapter V	Bab V	3	0	0
6	3	Chapter VI	Bab VI	2	1	0
7	3	Chapter VII	Bab VII	2	1	0
8	5	Chapter VIII	Bab VIII	5	0	0
9	9	Chapter IX	Bab IX	8	0	1
10	7	Chapter X	Bab X	4	3	0
11	5	Chapter XI	Bab XI	4	1	0
12	20	Chapter XII	Bab XII	14	6	0
$\Sigma$	<b>83</b>			<b>58</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>100%</b>			<b>69.88</b>	<b>28.91</b>	<b>1.21</b>
				<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>100%</b>			<b>100%</b>		

The table above describes the results and the percentage clearly of each degree. In determining the percentage, the researcher applies the formula in the figure below.

$$\frac{\text{the number of unit analysis}}{\text{the number of entire unit analysis}} \times 100\%$$

Figure 8: **Formula of Data Statistic**

Based on the table above, there are three degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions findings. They are explained as follows.

- a. There are 58 data or 69.88% from the entire units of analysis which belong to HRD or High Degree of Readability. It means that idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers. It is the most prominent degree, e.g.:

ST: For some little time his eyes rested thoughtfully upon the sinewy forearm and wrist all dotted and scarred with innumerable puncture-marks. (CI.P1)

TT: *Sejenak pandangannya terpaku ke lengan dan pergelangannya yang langsing, yang dipenuhi bintik-bintik dan puluhan bekas jarum suntik.* (CI.P2)

- b. There are 24 data or 28.91% from the entire units of analysis which belong to MRD or Medium Degree of Readability. it means that idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to understand the meaning.

ST: When Gregson or Lestrade or Athelney Jones are out of their depths which, by the way, is their normal state the matter is laid before me.  
(CI.P4)

TT: *Bilamana Gregson atau Lestrade atau Athelney Jones tak mampu memecahkannya dan biasanya demikian masalahnyapun diberitahukan padaku. (CI.P3)*

- c. There is only 1 datum or 1.91% from the entire units of analysis which belong to LRD or Low Readability Degree. It means that words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text containing idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers.

ST: I tossed the paper down upon the table, but at that moment my eye caught an advertisement in the agony column. (CIX.P122)

TT: *Kulemparkan Koran ke meja, tapi pada saat itu pandanganku menangkap sebuah iklan di sana. (CIX.P76)*

## 2. Degrees of Readability of Idiomatic Expressions of Data B (Analyzed by Rochmat Susanto, S.S.)

Table 4: Findings of Data “B”

No	Number of Analysis	ST	TT	The Degrees of Readability		
		Chapter	Bab	ΣHRD	ΣMRD	ΣLRD
1	10	Chapter I	Bab I	4	6	0
2	8	Chapter II	Bab II	4	4	0
3	5	Chapter III	Bab III	3	2	0
4	5	Chapter IV	Bab IV	4	1	0
5	3	Chapter V	Bab V	3	0	0
6	3	Chapter VI	Bab VI	3	0	0
7	3	Chapter VII	Bab VII	2	1	0
8	5	Chapter VIII	Bab VIII	4	1	0
9	9	Chapter IX	Bab IX	6	2	1
10	7	Chapter X	Bab X	4	2	1
11	5	Chapter XI	Bab XI	3	2	0
12	20	Chapter XII	Bab XII	16	4	0
$\sum$	<b>83</b>			<b>56</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>100%</b>			<b>67.47%</b>	<b>30.12%</b>	<b>2.41%</b>
	<b>100%</b>			<b>100%</b>		

Based on the table above, there are three degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions findings. They are explained as follows.

- a. There are 56 data or 67.47% from the entire units of analysis which belong to HRD or High Degree of Readability. It means that idiomatic

expressions can be easily understood by target readers. It is the most prominent degree, e.g.:

ST: You have attempted to tinge it with romanticism, which produces much the same effect as if you worked a love-story or an elopement into the fifth proposition of Euclid.” (CI.P5)

TT: *Ku sudah mencoba mencampurkan sedikit romantisme ke dalamnya, hingga kesannya seperti kalau kau menyisipkan kisah cinta atau kawin lari dalam proposal kelima Euclid.* (CI.P4)

- b. There are 25 data or 30.12% from the entire units of analysis which belong to MRD or Medium Degree of Readability. it means idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to understand the meaning, e.g.

ST: In my heart I accused my companion of putting forward a most lame and impotent excuse to cover his failure. B (CI.P11)

TT: *Dalam hatiku aku menuduh temanku mengajukan alasan yang paling lemah dan impoten untuk menutupi kegagalannya.* B (CI.P7)

- c. There are 2 data or 2.41% from the entire units of analysis which belong to LRD or Low Readability Degree. It means that idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers.

ST: “On Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” asked Holmes, with the twinkle of a smile in his eyes. B (CIX.P116)

TT: “*Mrs. Cecil Forrester*” tanya Holmes dengan mata berbinar-binar geli. B (CIX.P72)

### 3. Degrees of Readability of Idiomatic Expressions of Data C (Analyzed by Ina Antasari, S.Sc.)

Table 5: Findings of Data “C”

No	Number of Analysis	ST	TT	The Degrees of Readability		
		Chapter	Bab	ΣHRD	ΣMRD	ΣLRD
1	10	Chapter I	Bab I	3	5	2
2	8	Chapter II	Bab II	4	3	1
3	5	Chapter III	Bab III	5	0	0
4	5	Chapter IV	Bab IV	3	1	1
5	3	Chapter V	Bab V	3	1	0
6	3	Chapter VI	Bab VI	3	0	0
7	3	Chapter VII	Bab VII	2	1	0
8	5	Chapter VIII	Bab VIII	4	0	1
9	9	Chapter IX	Bab IX	8	1	0
10	7	Chapter X	Bab X	7	0	0
11	5	Chapter XI	Bab XI	3	1	1
12	20	Chapter XII	Bab XII	14	5	1
$\sum$	<b>83</b>			<b>58</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>100%</b>			<b>69.88%</b>	<b>21.68%</b>	<b>8.44%</b>
	<b>100%</b>			<b>100%</b>		

Based on the table above, there are three degrees of readability of idiomatic expression findings. They are explained as follows.

- a. There are 58 data or 69.88% from the entire units of analysis which belong to HRD or High Degree of Readability. It means that idiomatic



expressions can be easily understood by target readers. It is the most prominent degree, e.g.:

ST: I sat in the window with the volume in my hand, but my thoughts were far from the daring speculations of the writer. (CII.P22)

TT: *Aku duduk di jendela, membaca buku tersebut, tapi pikiranku melayang sangat jauh dari spekulasi penulisnya yang berani.*  
(CII.P16)

- b. There are 18 data or 21.68% from the entire units of analysis which belong to MRD or Medium Degree of Readability. it means that idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to understand the meaning, e.g.

ST: We can settle everything satisfactorily among ourselves, without any interference.(CIV.P37)

TT: *Kita bisa membereskan segalanya dengan memuaskan diantara kita sendiri tanpa campur tangan pihak lain.* (CIV.P23)

- c. There are 7 data or 8.44% from the entire units of analysis which belong to LRD or Low Readability Degree. It means that idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers.

ST: As I listened to the words and realized what they meant, a great shadow seemed to pass from my soul. C (CXI.P157)

TT: *Saat aku mendengar kata-katanya dan menyadari apa artinya, rasanya seperti ada bayang-bayang besar yang beralih dari jiwaku.*

C (CXLP98)

#### 4. Degrees of Readability of Idiomatic Expressions of Data D (Analyzed by Martina Sangun R, S.Sc.)

Table 6: Findings of Data “D”

No	Number of Analysis	ST	TT	The Degrees of Readability		
		Chapter	Bab	$\Sigma$ HRD	$\Sigma$ MRD	$\Sigma$ LRD
1	10	Chapter I	Bab I	4	3	3
2	8	Chapter II	Bab II	6	1	1
3	5	Chapter III	Bab III	4	1	0
4	5	Chapter IV	Bab IV	5	0	0
5	3	Chapter V	Bab V	3	0	0
6	3	Chapter VI	Bab VI	1	2	0
7	3	Chapter VII	Bab VII	2	0	1
8	5	Chapter VIII	Bab VIII	3	1	1
9	9	Chapter IX	Bab IX	5	3	1
10	7	Chapter X	Bab X	3	3	1
11	5	Chapter XI	Bab XI	3	2	0
12	20	Chapter XII	Bab XII	10	10	0
$\Sigma$	<b>83</b>			<b>49</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>100%</b>			<b>59.04%</b>	<b>31.33%</b>	<b>9.63%</b>
	<b>100%</b>			<b>100%</b>		

Based on the table above, there are three degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions findings. They are explained as follows.

- a. There are 49 data or 59.04% from the entire units of analysis which belong to HRD or High Degree of Readability. It means that idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers. It is the most prominent degree, e.g.:

ST: You have attempted to tinge it with romanticism, which produces much the same affect as if you worked a love story or an elopement into the fifth proposition of Euclid. D (CI.P5)

TT: *Ku sudah mencoba mencampurkan sedikit romantisme ke dalamnya, hingga kesannya seperti kalau kau menyisipkan kisah cinta atau kawin lari dalam proposal kelima Euclid* D (CI.P4)

- b. There are 26 data or 31.33% from the entire units of analysis which belong to MRD or Medium Degree of Readability. It means that idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to understand the meaning, e.g.

ST: If my future were black, it was better surely to face it like a man. D (CII.P22)

TT: *Kalau masa depanku gelap, jelas lebih baik aku menghadapinya selayaknya seorang laki-laki.* D (CII.P16)

- c. There are 8 data or 9.63% from the entire units of analysis which belong to LRD or Low Readability Degree. It means that idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers.

ST: Well, really, this is a very pretty little mystery. (CII.P20)

TT: “*Well, sungguh, ini misteri kecil yang sangat cantik!*” (CII.P14)

### 5. Degrees of Readability of Idiomatic Expressions of Data E (Analyzed by Ririn Ernawati, S.Sc.)

Table 7: Findings of Data “E”

No	Number of Analysis	ST	TT	The Degrees of Readability		
		Chapter	Bab	ΣHRD	ΣMRD	ΣLRD
1	10	Chapter I	Bab I	7	1	2
2	8	Chapter II	Bab II	4	4	0
3	5	Chapter III	Bab III	2	3	0
4	5	Chapter IV	Bab IV	4	0	1
5	3	Chapter V	Bab V	2	1	0
6	3	Chapter VI	Bab VI	3	0	0
7	3	Chapter VII	Bab VII	2	0	1
8	5	Chapter VIII	Bab VIII	3	2	0
9	9	Chapter IX	Bab IX	7	1	1
10	7	Chapter X	Bab X	4	1	2
11	5	Chapter XI	Bab XI	3	1	1
12	20	Chapter XII	Bab XII	7	9	4
Σ	83			48	23	12
	100%			57.84%	27.72%	14.44%
	100%			100%		

Based on the table above, there are three degrees of readability of idiomatic expression findings. They are explained as follows.

- a. There are 48 data or 57.84% from the entire units of analysis which belong to HRD or High Degree of Readability. It means that idiomatic expression

can be easily understood by target readers. It is the most prominent degree, e.g.

ST: And my conscience swelled nightly within me at the thought that I had lacked the courage to protest. E (CI.P1)

TT: *Dan hati nuraniku berteriak-teriak menuntutku karena tidak memiliki keberanian untuk memprotes.* E (CI.P2)

- b. There are 23 data or 27.72% from the entire units of analysis which belong to MRD or Medium Degree of Readability. it means that idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to understand the meaning, e.g.

ST: Well, really, this is a very pretty little mystery. E (CII.P20)

TT: *“Well, sungguh, ini misteri kecil yang sangat cantik!”* E (CII.P14)

- c. There are 12 data or 14.44% from the entire units of analysis which belong to LRD or Low Readability Degree. It means that idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers.

ST: In my heart I accused my companion of putting forward a most lame and impotent excuse to cover his failure. (CI.P11)

TT: *Dalam hati aku menuduh temanku mengajukan alasan yang paling lemah dan impoten untuk menutupi kegagalannya.* (CI.P7)

**6. Degrees of Readability of Idiomatic Expressions of Data F  
(Analyzed by Okky Ayu Yohana)**

**Table 8: Findings of Data “F”**

No	Number of Analysis	ST	TT	The Degrees of Readability		
		Chapter	Bab	ΣHRD	ΣMRD	ΣLRD
1	10	Chapter I	Bab I	7	2	1
2	8	Chapter II	Bab II	5	3	0
3	5	Chapter III	Bab III	1	3	1
4	5	Chapter IV	Bab IV	5	0	0
5	3	Chapter V	Bab V	2	0	1
6	3	Chapter VI	Bab VI	2	1	0
7	3	Chapter VII	Bab VII	2	1	0
8	5	Chapter VIII	Bab VIII	5	0	0
9	9	Chapter IX	Bab IX	7	1	1
10	7	Chapter X	Bab X	3	3	1
11	5	Chapter XI	Bab XI	3	2	0
12	20	Chapter XII	Bab XII	17	3	0
Σ	<b>83</b>			<b>59</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>100%</b>			<b>71.08</b>	<b>22.89</b>	<b>6.03</b>
				<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>100%</b>			<b>100%</b>		

Based on the table above, there are three degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions findings. They are explained as follows.

- a. There are 59 data or 71.08% from the entire units of analysis which belong to HRD or High Degree of Readability. It means that idiomatic

expressions can be easily understood by target readers. It is the most prominent degree, e.g.

ST: Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science, and should be treated in the same cold and unemotional manner. F (CI.P5)

TT: *Deteksi adalah, atau seharusnya adalah, sebuah ilmu pengetahuan eksakta, dan seharusnya diperlakukan dengan sikap dingin dan tidak emosional, sebagaimana ilmu pengetahuan lainnya.* F (CI.P4)

- b. There are 19 data or 22.89% from the entire units of analysis which belong to MRD or Medium Degree of Readability. it means that idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to understand the meaning, e.g.

ST: Well, really, this is a very pretty little mystery. F (CII.P20)

TT: *“Well, sungguh, ini misteri kecil yang sangat cantik!”* F (CII.P14)

- c. There are 5 data or 6.03% from the entire units of analysis which belong to LRD or Low Readability Degree. It means that idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers.

ST: In my heart I accused my companion of putting forward a most lame and impotent excuse to cover his failure. F (CI.P11)

TT: *Dalam hati aku menuduh temanku mengajukan alasan yang paling lemah dan impoten untuk menutupi kegagalannya.* F (CI.P



The descriptions of the findings of data “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, “E”, and “F” above can also be illustrated in the form of charts as follows.

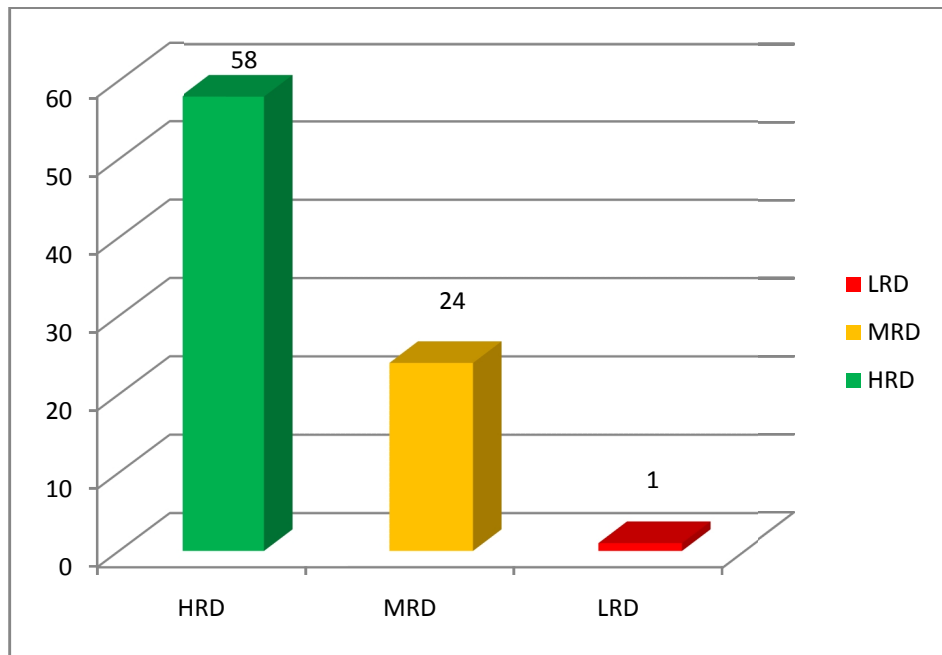


Figure 9: The Chart of Data “A” Findings

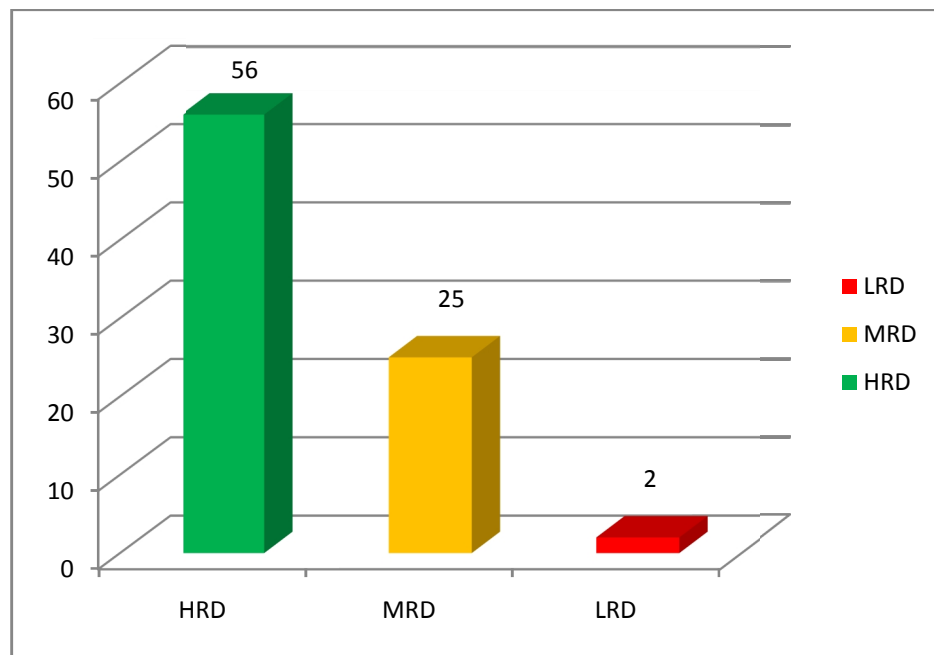


Figure 10: The Chart of Data "B" Findings

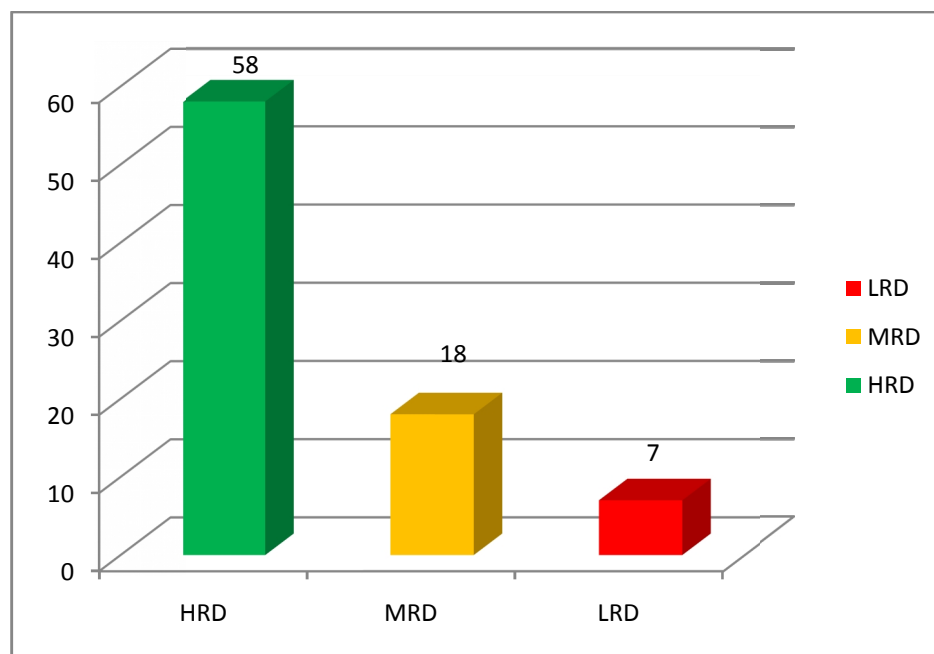


Figure 11: The Chart of Data "C" Findings

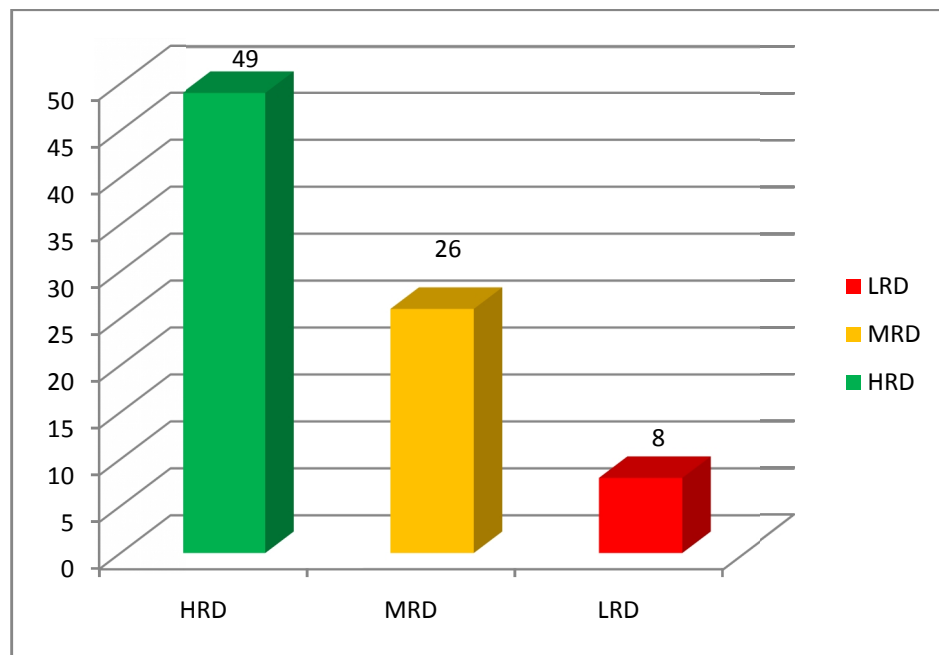


Figure 12: The Chart of Data "D" Findings

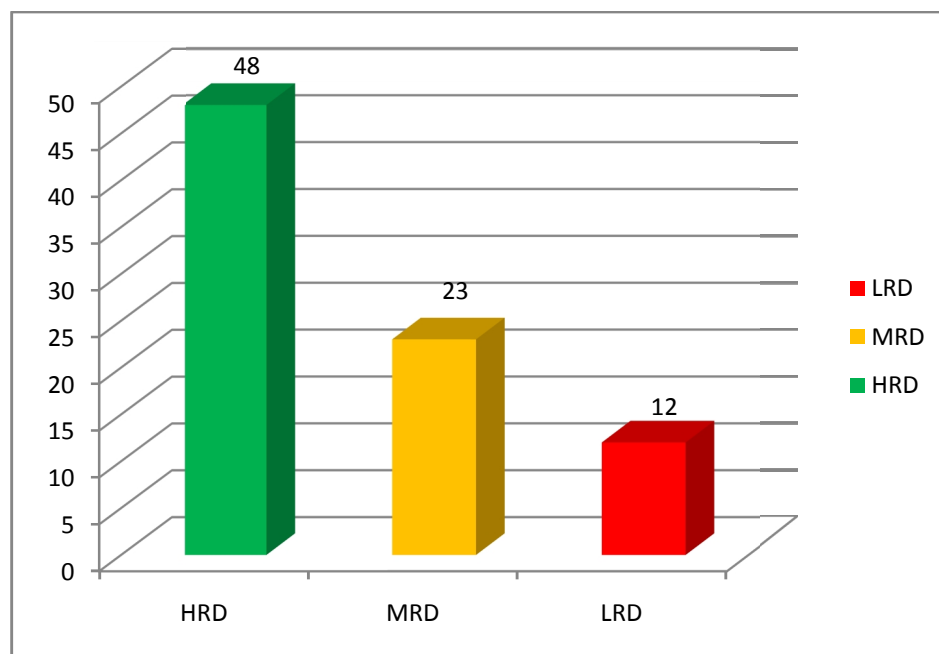


Figure 13: The Chart of Data "E" Findings

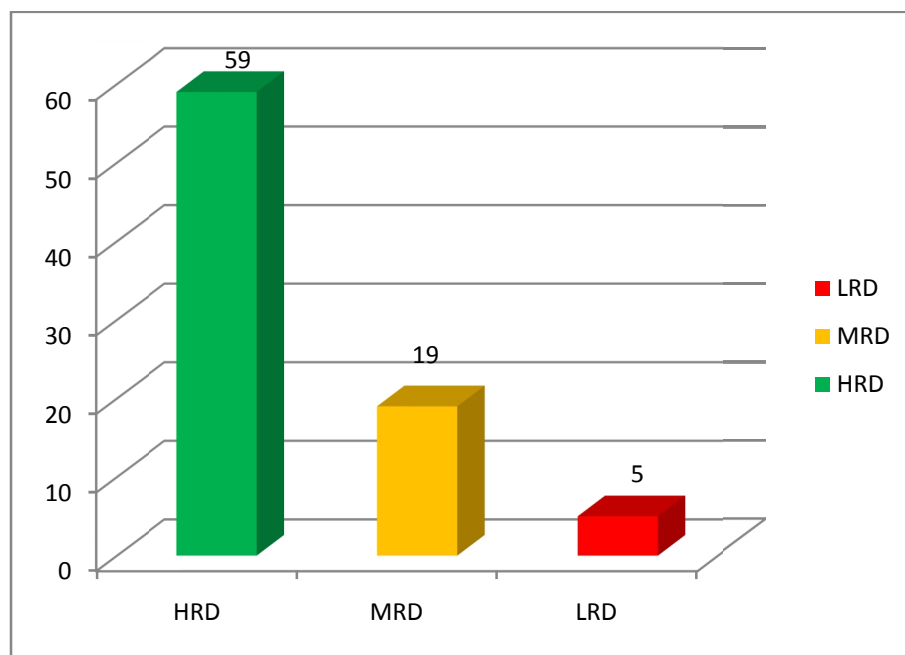


Figure 14: The Chart of Data “F” Findings

Based on the entire findings above the researcher deduces that the most prominent degree is possessed by HRD which means that words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text containing idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers. It can be detailed as follows; the most prominent degree of data A attained 69.88% (HRD), data B attained 67.47% (HRD), data C attained 69.88% (HRD), data D attained 59.04% (HRD), data E attained 57.84% (HRD), and data F attained 71.08%.

## **B. Explanatory Findings and Discussion: The Textual and Contextual Motivating Factors**

The research findings show that there is no significant difference between SE and TE in terms of degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions. It can be seen that the most prominent degree of readability of

idiomatic expressions of data A, B, C, D, E, and F is possessed by HRD which means words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text containing idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers.

The HRD, which becomes the most prominent degree, is motivated by some factors in terms of TSC theories. They are inter-related texts and situational contexts such as field, tenor, and mode. The main focus of this study is on the relation between the texts and contexts surrounding them, because language is regarded as an inter organism perspective which is related to many contexts or situations. Moreover, TSC also regards language as a system for construing meaning. In construing meaning from ST to TT, there are two main factors that may cause some differences between them. They are textual and contextual motivating factors.

### **1. Textual Motivating Factors**

Sherlock Holmes first appeared in a Study in Scarlet in 1887 and Conan Doyle had written fifty-five more stories and four novels starring Holmes. He wrote many other notable fiction and non-fiction works including *The Stark Munro Letters* (1895), *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard* (1896), *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (1902), *The Lost World* (1912), *The Coming of the Fairies* (1922), and *Memories and Adventures* (1924-30).

On the other hand, Sendra.B Tanuwidjaja is a professional translator from Indonesia. He is a senior translator of Gramedia Publisher. He has translated more than fifty novels such as *The Golden Compass: Kompas Emas*, *The Subtle Knife: Pisau Gaib*, *Sherlock Holmes Lembah Ketakutan*, *Sherlock Holmes Empat Pemburu Harta*, *Sherlock Holmes Anjing Setan*, dan *Sherlock Holmes Penelusuran Benang Merah*.

## **2. Contextual Motivating Factors in Terms of Situational Contexts**

Context of situation explores meaning by the environment of the text's origin. There are three terms of situational context. They are called field, tenor and mode. Field refers to what is happening to the nature of the social activity in which the text is taking place. Tenor refers to the person who is taking part in the process of translation. It is closely related to the nature of the participants, their statuses and role. The Mode refers to what part of the language function. It also means that those participants are expecting the language suitable for them in that situation. The further explanations are explained in the table as follows.

**Table 9: The Contextual Motivating Factors in Terms of Situational Context**

No.	Causes or motivating factors	Explanation
a.	Field	<p>ST:</p> <p>In terms of the field, Miss Mary Morstan goes to Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson with something of a mystery. Her father, formerly an officer in an Indian regiment, sent her word from London that she was to meet him at a certain hotel. When she kept the appointment, her father failed to appear, and he has not been heard from in the ten years elapsed since that time. His only known friend in England was Major Sholto, a brother officer, but that gentleman disclaimed any knowledge of Morstan's presence in London. For the past six years, Mary has received one large and valuable pearl on a certain date each year. That morning, she received a note asking her to meet the writer at a certain spot near a theater. She is to bring two friends if she likes, but not the police. Apprehensive and puzzled, she turns to Holmes for help.</p> <p>TT:</p> <p>In terms of the originality of translation, the content of TE is almost the same as SE. Miss Mary Morstan goes to Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson with something of a mystery. Her father, formerly an officer in an Indian</p>

		<p>regiment, sent her word from London that she was to meet him at a certain hotel. When she kept the appointment, her father failed to appear, and he has not been heard from in the ten years elapsed since that time. His only known friend in England was Major Sholto, a brother officer, but that gentleman disclaimed any knowledge of Morstan's presence in London. For the past six years, Mary has received one large and valuable pearl on a certain date each year. That morning, she received a note asking her to meet the writer at a certain spot near a theater. She is to bring two friends if she likes, but not the police. Apprehensive and puzzled, she turns to Holmes for help.</p>
b.	Tenor	<p>ST:</p> <p>It is the explanation about who are involved in the communication. They are Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the author and people in the world who speak English as the source readers.</p> <p>TT:</p> <p>People who are involved in the communication are B. Sendra Tanuwidjaja as the professional translator and people in Indonesia who speak <i>Bahasa Indonesia</i> as the target readers.</p>
c.	Mode	<p>ST:</p> <p>The channel of text 1 is graphic supported by illustrations. While the degree of the language role is casual or informal English.</p>



		TT: The channel of text 2 is graphic supported by illustrations. While the degree of the language role is casual or informal Indonesian.
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Based on the descriptions and conclusion of the most prominent degree above, the researcher determines that *Empat Pemburu Harta* by Tanuwidjaja is translationally appropriate viewed from the source based point of view and also viewed by Translation Qualitative Assessment: the degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions. In other words, *Empat Pemburu Harta* by B. Sendra Tanuwidjaja is highly recommended to be read by the readers in Indonesia.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion of the degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions represented in Doyle's *The Sign of Four* as realized in Tanuwidjaja's *Empat Pemburu Harta*, there are some conclusions drawn related to the focus of the study as follows.

1. The degrees of readability of idiomatic expressions
  - a. The most prominent degree of readability of idiomatic expressions of data A: 69.88%, B: 67.47%, C: 69.88%, D: 59.04%, E: 57.84% and F: 71.08% belongs to HRD. They mean that idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers.
  - b. There are 28.91% of data A, 30.12% of data B, 21.68% of data C, 31.33% of data D, 27.72% of data E, and 22.89% of data F from the entire units of analysis which belong to MRD or Medium Degree of Readability. They mean that idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to understand the meaning.
  - c. There are 1.21% of data A, 2.41% of data B, 21.68% of data C, 31.33% of data D, 14.44% of data E, and 6.03% of data F from the entire units of analysis which belong to LRD or Low Readability Degree. They

mean that idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers.

2. The contextual motivating factors of the resultss are concluded briefly as follows.

- a. The field of ST and TT is about Miss Mary Morstanwho went to Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson to solve a mysterious case experienced by her.
- b. The tenors of ST are Sir Arthur Conan Doyleas the author and people in the world who speak English as the source readers. While the tenors of TT are B. SendraTanuwidjaja as the translator and people in Indonesia who speak *Bahasa Indonesia*as the target readers.
- c. The mode of ST is graphic supported by illustrations. While the degree of the language role is casual or informal English. While the mode of TT is graphic supported by illustrations and the degree of the language role is casual or informal Indonesian.

Based on the conclusions described above, the researcher determines that*EmpatPemburuHarta*by Tanuwidjaja is translationally appropriate viewed from the source based point of view and also viewed by Translation Qualitative Assessment: the degrees of readability. In other words,*EmpatPemburuHarta* by Tanuwidjaja is highly recommended to be read by the readers in Indonesia.

## **B. Suggestions**

Some suggestions are described after the researcher conducting the study. They are directed for the other researchers, translators, and also common readers. They are presented as follows.

1. In this study, the researcher only analyzes the aspect of readability. Therefore the researcher suggests the other researchers to analyze not only the aspect of readability but also the aspect of accuracy and acceptance in order to make the study more comprehensive.
2. The researcher suggests the other researcher to conduct multilingual analysis which involving more than two languages.
3. The researcher suggests the other researcher to find out the effect on the target readers in terms of TSC theory.
4. The researcher suggests the readers to read the theory of Translation QualitativeAssessment more before reading this thesis.

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NO	SE	TE	The Degrees of Readability		
			HRD	MRD	LRD
1	<b>The Sign of Four</b>	<b>Empat Pemburu Harta</b>		√	
-	<b>Chapter I</b> <b>The Science of Deduction</b>	<b>Bab I</b> <b>Ilmu pengetahuan deduksi</b>			
2	For some little time <u>his eyes rested thoughtfully</u> upon the sinewy forearm and wrist all dotted and scarred with innumerable puncture-marks. (CI.P1)	Sejenak <u>pandangannya terpaku</u> ke lengan dan pergelangannya yang langsing, yang dipenuhi bintik-bintik dan puluhan bekas jarum suntik. (CI.P2)		√	
3	and <u>my conscience swelled nightly</u> within me at the thought that I had lacked the courage to protest. (CI.P1)	Dan <u>hati nuraniku berteriak-teriak</u> menuntutku karena tidak memiliki keberanian untuk memprotes. (CI.P2)	√		
4	When Gregson or Lestrade or Athelney Jones <u>are out of their depths</u> which, by the way, is their normal state the matter is laid before me. (CI.P4)	Bilamana Gregson atau Lestrade atau Athelney Jones tak mampu <u>memecahkannya</u> dan biasanya demikian masalahnyapun diberitahukan padaku. (CI.P3)		√	
5	“I was never so <u>struck by anything</u> in my life. (CI.P5)	Aku belum pernah <u>terpukau seumur hidupku</u> . (CI.P4)	√		
6	Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science, and should be <u>treated in the same cold and unemotional manner</u> . (CI.P5)	Deteksi adalah, atau seharusnya adalah, sebuah ilmu pengetahuan eksakta, dan seharusnya diperlakukan dengan <u>sikap dingin</u> dan tidak emosional, sebagaimana ilmu pengetahuan lainnya. (CI.P4)	√		
7	You have attempted to tinge it with romanticism, which produces much the same effect as if you	Ku sudah mencoba mencampurkan sedikit romantisme ke dalamnya, hingga kesannya seperti kalau kau menyisipkan	√		

	<u>worked a love-story or an elopement</u> into the fifth proposition of Euclid.” (CI.P5)	kisah cinta atau <u>kawin lari</u> dalam proposal kelima Euclid. (CI.P4)			
8	In my heart I accused my companion of putting forward <u>a most lame and impotent excuse</u> to cover his failure. (CI.P11)	Dalam hati aku menuduh temanku mengajukan <u>alasan yang paling lemah</u> dan <u>impoten</u> untuk menutupi kegagalannya. (CI.P7)	√		
9	I sprang from my chair and limped impatiently about the room <u>with considerable bitterness in my heart.</u> (CI.P11)	Aku melompat bangkit dari kursiku dan tertatih-tatih tak sabar dalam ruangan itu, <u>dengan kepahitan yang cukup besar dalam hatiku.</u> (CI.P8)		√	
10	I had opened my mouth to reply to this tirade, <u>when with a crisp knock</u> our landlady entered, bearing a card upon the brass salver (CI.P14)	Aku baru hendak menjawab, tapi terdengar <u>ketukan tajam</u> , dan pengurus rumah kami masuk, membawa sehelai kartu nama di atas baki kuningan. (CI.P9)	√		
	<b>Chapter II. The Statement of The Case</b>	<b>Bab II Penjabaran Kasus</b>			
11	“I have come to you, Mr. Holmes,” she said, “because you once enabled my employer, Mrs. Cecil Forrester, <u>to unravel a little domestic complication.</u> (CII.P16)	“Saya datang menemui anda, Mr. Holmes,” katanya,”Karena anda pernah mambantu majikan saya, Mrs.Cecil Forrester, <u>memecahkan masalah rumah tangganya.</u> (CII.P11)	√		
12	Holmes rubbed his hands, and <u>his eyes glistened.</u> (CII.P16)	Holmes menggosok-gosok tangannya, dan <u>matanya berkilau-kilau.</u> (CII.P11)		√	
13	Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u> (CII.P20)	“Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik!</u> ” (CII.P14)		√	
14	I should not like to suggest <u>false hopes,</u> .... (CII.P21)	Aku tidak ingin memberi anda <u>harapan palsu,</u> ... (CII.P14)	√		
15	I sat in the window with the	Aku duduk di jendela, membaca buku	√		

	volume in my hand, but <u>my thoughts were far from</u> the daring speculations of the writer. (CII.P22)	tersebut, tapi <u>pikiranku melayang</u> sangat jauh dari spekulasi penulisnya yang berani. (CII.P16)			
16	I hurried away to my desk and <u>plunged furiously into</u> the latest treatise upon pathology. (CII.P22)	Aku bergegas ke mejaku dan <u>menenggelamkan diri</u> dalam artikel terbaru mengenai patologi. (CII.P16)	√		
17	If <u>my future were black</u> , it was better surely to face it like a man. (CII.P23)	Kalau <u>masa depanku gelap</u> , kelas lebih baik aku menghadapinya selayaknya seorang laki-laki, (CII.P16)		√	
18	.. than to attempt to <u>brighten it</u> by mere the-wisps of the imagination. (CII.P23)	..daripada <u>berusaha mencerahkannya</u> dengan imajinasi-imajinasi yang sia-sia. (CII.P16)		√	
19	<b>Chapter III. <u>In Quest of a Solution</u></b> (CIII.P25)	<b>Bab III <u>Pencarian Pemecahan</u></b> (CIII.P17)		√	
20	our present expedition and its possible outcome, but our companion maintained <u>his impenetrable reserve until the end of our journey.</u> (CIII.P28)	Tapi ekspedisi kita nanti malam <u>akan memecahkan semuanya.</u> (CIII.P18)		√	
21	There was, to my mind, <u>something eerie and ghost-like in the endless procession of faces which flitted across these narrow bars of light,—sad faces and glad, haggard and merry.</u> (CIII.P28)	Bagi benakku, berkas-berkas <u>cahaya tersebut bagai menampilkan wajah-wajah yang timbul-tenggelam</u> , wajah-wajah sedih dan gembira, kasar dan riang. (CIII.P19)	√		
22	In front a continuous stream of hansoms and fourwheelers were rattling up, <u>discharging their cargoes of shirt-fronted men and</u>	Di depan, berpuluh-puluh kereta datang dan pergi, <u>memuntahkan muatan mereka</u> , (CIII.P19)		√	

	beshawled, bediamonded women. (CIII.P29)				
23	He bent a pair of wonderfully penetrating and <u>questioning eyes</u> upon us. (CIII.P29)	Pria tersebut <u>menatap kami dengan tajam.</u> (CIII.P20)	√		
	<b>Chapter IV. The Story of the Bald-Headed Man</b>	<b>BAB IV Kisah Pria Botak</b>			
24	I could have struck the man across the face, <u>so hot was I at this callous and offhand reference</u> to so delicate a matter. (CIV.P37)	Aku hampir saja menghantam pria tersebut telak di wajahnya, <u>karena begitu panas mendengar komentar sedingin itu</u> terhadap masalah sepeka ini. (CIV.P23)	√		
25	We can settle everything satisfactorily among ourselves, without <u>any interference.</u> (CIV.P37)	Kita bisa membereskan segalanya dengan memuaskan diantara kita sendiri tanpa <u>campur tangan pihak lain.</u> (CIV.P23)	√		
26	“When I first determined to make this communication to you,” said he, (CIV.P37)	“sewaktu pertama kali <u>membulatkan tekad</u> untuk berkomunikasi dengan anda,” (CIV.P24)	√		
27	And yet I have made no use of it myself, <u>so blind and foolish</u> a thing is avarice. (CIV.P38)	Padahal aku tidak menggunakan harta itu sungguh <u>membabi buta</u> dan tolol keangkuhanku. (CIV.P26)		√	
28	Here at least was a problem which <u>would tax his sagacity to the utmost.</u> (CIV.P37)	Akhirnya ada masalah yang akan <u>menguras tenaganya</u> habis-habisan. (CIV.P28)	√		
	<b>Chapter V. The Tragedy of Pondicherry Lodge</b>	<b>Bab V Tragedi Pondicherry Lodge</b>			
29	“Very sorry, Mr. Thaddeus,” said the porter, <u>inexorably.</u> (CV.P53)	“Maafkan aku, Mr. Thaddeus,” kata porter tersebut <u>dengan keras kepala.</u> (CV.P33)	√		

30	Holmes swung it slowly round and <u>peered keenly at</u> the house, and at the great rubbish-heaps which cumbered the grounds. (CV.P56)	Holmes mengayunkannya perlahan-lahan dan <u>memandang tajam</u> ke rumah dan tumpukan tanah besar yang menghiasi lahan tersebut. (CV.P35)	√		
31	At that moment the door of the house burst open, and Thaddeus Sholto came running out, with his hands thrown forward and <u>terror in his eyes</u> . (CV.P56)	Pada saat itu pintu rumah terhempas membuka dan Thaddeus Sholto berlari keluar, tangannya terjulur ke depan dan <u>matanya memancarkan kengerian</u> . (CV.P35)	√		
	<b>Chapter VI. Sherlock Holmes Gives a Demonstration</b>	<b>Bab VI Sherlock Holmes mendemonstrasikan</b>			
32	how far can a speciallytrained hound follow <u>so pungent a smell as this?</u> (CVI.P71)	Berapa jauh seekor anjing pelacak terlatih bisa mengikuti <u>bau setajam ini</u> . (CVI.P44)	√		
33	But halloo! here are <u>the accredited representatives of the law</u> .” (CVI.P71)	Tapi sekarang <u>penegak hukum</u> sudah datang. (CVI.P44)	√		
34	he said, “has caused us rather to lose sight of the original purpose of our journey.” (CVI.P77)	Kita sudah biasa melihat <u>manusia memandang rendah</u> apa yang tidak bisa dipahaminya. (CVI.P49)		√	
	<b>Chapter VII. The Episode of the Barrel</b>	<b>Bab VII Episode Tong</b>			
35	She has told me since that <u>she thought me cold</u> and distant upon that journey. (CVII.P86)	Kelak ia memberitahuku bahwa sepanjang perjalanan malam itu, ia merasa aku <u>bersikap dingin</u> dan menjauh. (CVII.P50)	√		
36	By the time that I got out into the grounds Sherlock Holmes was on the roof,	Saat aku keluar di bawah, Sherlock Holmes telah berada di atap, dan aku bisa <u>melihatnya</u> <u>bagai seekor ulat</u>		√	

	and I could <u>see him like an enormous glow-worm crawling</u> very slowly along the ridge. (CVII.P86)	<u>raksasa yang bercahaya</u> , merayap perlahan-lahan di sepanjang tepi atap. (CVII.P54)			
37	He was indeed off, for after sniffing round again he suddenly <u>made up his mind</u> , and darted away with an energy and <u>determination</u> such as he had not yet shown. (CVII.P96)	Toby memang kembali berjalan, sebab setelah mengendus-endus beberapa saat, ia tiba-tiba <u>mengambil keputusan</u> dan melesat dengan energi dan <u>kebulatan tekad</u> yang sebelumnya tidak ia perlihatkan. (CVII.P60)	√		
	<b>Chapter VIII. The Baker Street Irregulars</b>	<b>Bab VIII Gelandangan Baker Street</b>			
38	We took Toby round to each in turn, but, though he <u>sniffed earnestly</u> , he made no sign. (CVIII.P100)	Kami mengajak Toby berkeliling, tapi sekalipun <u>telah mengendus-endus matimatian</u> , ia tak memberikan tanda apapun. (CVIII.P62)	√		
39	If you do, they will <u>instantly shut up like an oyster</u> . (CVIII.P104)	Kalau mereka sampai berpikiran begitu, mereka seketika akan <u>menutup mulut serapat tiram</u> . (CVIII.P65)	√		
40	“About twelve o’clock last night,” said the Standard, “Mr. Bartholomew Sholto, of Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Norwood, was found dead in his room under circumstances which point to <u>foul play</u> .” (CVIII.P107)	Sekitar pukul dua belas semalam (menurut Standard), Mr.Bartholomew Sholto, dari Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Noorwood, ditemukan tewas di kamarnya dalam situasi yang menunjukkan adanya <u>permainan kotor</u> . (CVIII.P67)	√		
41	I never remember feeling tired by work, though <u>idleness exhausts me completely</u> . (CVIII.P112)	Aku tidak merasa kelelahan karena bekerja, tapi bersantai justru <u>menguras tenagaku</u> . (CVIII.P69)	√		

42	I fancy that, even as it is, Jonathan Small would give a good deal not to have employed him. (CVIII.P114)	Kurasa Jonathan Small <u>menyesal setengah mati</u> telah memperkerjakan orang ini. (CVIII.P71)	√		
43	<b>Chapter IX. A Break in the Chain</b> (CIX.P115)	<b>Bab IX Kesempatan</b> (CIX.P72)	√		
44	“On Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” asked Holmes, <u>with the twinkle of a smile in his eyes.</u> (CIX.P116)	“Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” tanya Holmes dengan <u>mata berbinar-binar geli.</u> (CIX.P72)	√		
45	Steadily we drew in upon them, yard by yard. In the silence of the night we could hear the panting and clanking of their machinery. (CIX.P143)	Kucoba menenangkan <u>induk semang</u> kami, tapi aku sendiri merasa agak tidak enak sewaktu sepanjang malam aku masih mendengar suara langkahnya dari waktu ke waktu, dan mengetahui betapa tersiksa dirinya karena dipaksa berdiam diri. (CIX.P74)	√		
46	<u>Not a word came</u> to us either from Wiggins or from the other agencies. (CIX.P119)	Tak <u>sepatuh kata</u> pun kami terima dari Wiggins atau dari pihak-pihak lainnya. (CIX.P75)	√		
47	“I have been turning it over in my mind, and I can see only one way out of it. (CIX.P120)	Aku sudah memikirkannya baik-baik, dan aku hanya melihat <u>satu jalan keluar</u> dari masalah ini. (CIX.P75)	√		
48	I tossed the paper down upon the table, but at that moment <u>my eye caught an advertisement</u> in the agony column. (CIX.P122)	Kulemparkan Koran ke meja, tapi pada saat itu pandanganku <u>menangkap sebuah iklan</u> di sana. (CIX.P76)			√
49	I have known that young man go into a good many cases, but I never saw the case yet that he could not throw a light upon.	Aku tahu dia sudah <u>menangani banyak kasus</u> , tapi aku belum pernah menemukan kasus yang tak bisa <u>dipecahkannya</u> . (CIX.P78)	√		

	(CIX.P125)				
50	Altogether he gave me the impression of a respectable master mariner who <u>had fallen into years and poverty.</u> (CIX.P126)	Menurutku ia mantan kapten kapal yang telah pensiun dan <u>jatuh miskin.</u> (CIX.P78)	√		
51	“It was to him I was to tell it,” he repeated, with the <u>petulant obstinacy of a very old man.</u> (CIX.P126)	“Aku harus bicara sendiri dengannya,” ulang pria tersebut <u>dengan kekeraskepalaan orang yang sudah sangat tua.</u> (CIX.P79)	√		
	<b>Chapter X. The End of the Islander</b>	<b>Bab X Akhir Penduduk Pulau</b>			
52	He appeared to be in a <u>state of nervous exaltation.</u> (CX.P133)	Ia tampaknya sangat gelisah karena <u>kegembiraan yang meluap-luap.</u> (CX.P83)	√		
53	“Well, I gave my mind a thorough rest by <u>plunging into</u> a chemical analysis. (CX.P135)	“Well, kuistirahatkan benakku sepenuhnya dengan <u>membenamkan diri</u> ke sebuah analisis kimiawi.” (CX.P84)		√	
54	knew this man Small <u>had a certain degree of low cunning,</u> but I did not think him capable of anything in the nature of delicate finesse. (CX.P135)	Aku tahu si <u>Small</u> ini cukup licin, tapi kurasa dia tidak mampu melakukan apapun yang tergolong rumit. (CX.P84)	√		
55	They paid Smith well <u>to hold his tongue,</u> reserved his launch for the final escape, and hurried to their lodgings with the treasure box. (CX.P136)	Mereka membayar Smith cukup besar untuk <u>menutup mulutnya,</u> menyiapkan kapalnya untuk pelarian terakhir, dan bergegas ke tempat penginapan mereka dengan membawa kotak harta itu. (CX.P85)	√		
56	The <u>furnaces roared,</u> and the powerful <u>engines whizzed and clanked, like a great metallic heart.</u>	<u>Tungku kapal meraung-raung, mesin-mesin yang kuat mendesis dan berdentang-dentang, bagai sebuah</u>		√	



	(CX.P141)	<u>jantung metalik raksasa.</u> (CX.P88)			
57	<u>Her sharp, steep prow cut through the river water</u> and sent two rolling waves to right and to left of us. (CX.P140)	Baling-balingnya yang tajam dan curam <u>memotong air sungai yang tenang</u> dan menimbulkan dua gelombang yang bergulung-gulung ke kiri dan ke kanan. (CX.P88)		√	
58	“I think we gain a little,” said Jones, with <u>his eyes on the Aurora.</u> (CX.P142)	“Kurasa kita sudah berhasil mempersempit jarak,” kata Jones <u>dengan mata terpaku</u> ke Aurora. (CX.P88)	√		
	<b>Chapter XI. The Great Agra Treasure</b>	<b>Bab XI harta KarunAgra yang Agung</b>			
59	He sat now with his handcuffed hands upon his lap, <u>and his head sunk upon</u> his breast, <u>while he looked with his keen, twinkling eyes</u> at the box which had been the cause of <u>his ill-doings.</u> (XI.P149)	Ia sekarang duduk dengan tangan terborgol di pangkuannya, kepalanya menunduk ke dada, sementara ia <u>memandang tajam</u> ke kotak yang menjadi penyebab kejahatannya. (CXI.P93)	√		
60	Once he looked up at me with <u>a gleam of something like humor in his eyes.</u> (XI.P151)	Sekali ia menengadah kepadaku, dan kulihat matanya <u>memancarkan sorot tawa.</u> (CXI.P93)		√	
61	She listened with parted lips and <u>shining eyes</u> to my recital of our adventures. (XI.P156)	Miss Morstan mendengarkan dengan <u>mulut menganga dan mata yang berkilau-kilau.</u> (CXI.P97)	√		
62	As I listened to the words and realized what they meant, <u>a great shadow seemed to pass from my soul.</u> (XI.P157)	Saat aku mendengar kata-katanya dan menyadari apa artinya, <u>rasanya seperti ada bayang-bayang besar yang beralih dari jiwaku.</u> (CXI.P98)	√		
63	Because this treasure, <u>these riches, sealed my lips.</u> (XI.P157)	Karena harta ini, kekayaan ini, sudah <u>mengunci bibirku.</u> (CXI.P98)	√		

	<b>Chapter XII. The Strange Story of Jonathan Small</b>	<b>Bab XII Kisah Aneh Jonathan Small</b>			
64	“Easier for me to throw, and easier for you to recover,” he answered, <u>with a shrewd, side long look.</u> (CXII.P162)	“Lebih mudah bagiku untuk membuangnya, dan lebih mudah bagi kalian untuk mendapatkannya kembali,” jawab Small <u>sambil melirik tajam.</u> (CXII.P101)	√		
65	Small had dropped his mask of stoicism, and all this came out in a <u>wild whirl of words, while his eyes blazed,</u> and the handcuffs clanked together with the impassioned movement of his hands. (CXII.P163)	Small tidak lagi apatis seperti semula, dan semua <u>ocehannya ini dilontarkan dengan berapi-api,</u> borgolnya beradu terus-menerus, seiring dengan gerakan liar tangannya. (CXII.P101)	√		
66	There he sat on his veranda, drinking whiskey-pegs and smoking cheroots, while <u>the country was in a blaze about him.</u> (CXII.P166)	Dia tetap duduk di berandanya, minum wiski dan mengisap cerutu, sementara di sekitarnya seluruh negeri <u>bagai sedang dilahap api.</u> (CXII.P103)	√		
67	I rode down to see what it was, <u>and the cold struck through my heart</u> when I found it was Dawson’s wife, all <u>cut into ribbons,</u> and half eaten by jackals and native dogs. (CXII.P167)	Aku turun untuk melihat benda apa itu, dan <u>hatiku bagai membeku</u> sewaktu kulihat bahwa benda itu istri Dawson, tercincang habis, sudah setengah dimakan serigala dan anjing-anjing kampung. (CXII.P103)	√		
68	The whole country was up <u>like a swarm of bees.</u> (CXII.P167)	Seluruh negeri <u>sedang bergejolak bagai segerombolan lebah.</u> (CXII.P104)		√	
69	At two in the morning the rounds passed, and <u>broke for a moment the weariness of the night.</u> (CXII.P172)	Pada pukul dua pagi, pemeriksaan pun datang dan sejenak <u>mematahkan kebosanan malam.</u> (CXII.P106)	√		
70	Had you been a lying Hindoo,	Seandainya kau seorang India		√	

	though you had sworn by all the gods in their false temples, <u>your blood would have been upon the knife</u> , and your body in the water. (CXII.P175)	pembohong, sekalipun kau sudah bersumpah demi semua dewa di kuil palsu mereka, <u>pisau ini sudah menghirup darahmu</u> dan mayatmu akan ada di sungai. (CXII.P108)			
71	Much has come to him from his father, and more still he has set by himself, <u>for he is of a low nature</u> and hoards his gold rather than spend it. (CXII.P175)	Sebagian besar harta kekayaannya berasal dari ayahnya, dan dia sendiri berhasil mengumpulkan banyak harta, karena dia <u>seorang yang rendah hati</u> dan lebih suka mengumpulkan emasnya daripada menghambur-hamburkannya. (CXII.P108)	√		
72	It gave me the chills to think of killing him, but I thought of the treasure, and <u>my heart set as hard as a flint within me</u> . (CXII.P178)	Aku agak takut untuk membunuhnya tapi aku memikirkan harta itu, dan <u>hatiku pun mengeras</u> . (CXII.P110)	√		
73	The more I looked at his fat, frightened face, the harder did it seem that we should <u>slay him in cold blood</u> . (CXII.P179)	Semakin kupandang wajahnya yang gemuk ketakutan, semakin sulit bagiku untuk membayangkan <u>membunuhnya dengan darah dingin</u> . (CXII.P110)	√		
74	<u>My heart softened to him</u> , but again the thought of <u>his treasure turned me hard and bitter</u> . (CXII.P181)	Aku merasa bersimpati padanya, tapi sekali lagi ingatan akan harta itu mengubah <u>perasaanku menjadi keras dan pahit</u> . (CXII.P111)		√	
75	I cast my firelock between his legs as he raced past, and he rolled twice over <u>like a shot rabbit</u> . (CXII.P181)	Kupulangkan senapanku ke sela kakinya sewaktu dia melintas lewat, dan dia berguling-guling <u>bagai seekor kelinci yang tertembak</u> . (CXII.P111)		√	
76	For myself, I confess that I had now conceived the utmost horror of the man, not only for <u>this cold-blooded</u> business in which he had	Sedangkan aku, kuakui bahwa sekarang aku merasa sangat ngeri terhadap orang ini, bukan hanya karena <u>sikap darah dinginnya</u> , tapi juga karena <u>caranya</u>		√	

	been concerned, but even more for the somewhat flippant and careless way in which he narrated it. (CXII.P181)	<u>yang dingin</u> dan tak acuh dalam menceritakan kisahnya. (CXII.P111)			
77	<u>A flying column</u> under Colonel Greathed came round to Agra and <u>cleared the Pandies away from it.</u> (CXII.P184)	Sepasukan tentara di bawah pimpinan Kolonel Greathed datang ke Agra dan <u>menyapu bersih para pemberontak.</u> (CXII.P113)	√		
78	In a moment, however, <u>our hopes were shattered</u> by our being arrested as the murderers of Achmet (CXII.P184)	Tapi hanya sesaat, <u>harapan kami hancur berantakan</u> dengan ditangkapnya kami pembunuh Achmet. (CXII.P113)	√		
79	All day <u>he would wander about as black as thunder,</u> and he took to drinking a deal more than was good for him. (CXII.P187)	Sepanjang hari <u>wajahnya semuram mendung</u> dan dia minum minuman keras melebihi batas. (CXII.P115)	√		
80	“‘It’s <u>a dirty business,</u> ’ the other answered. (CXII.P162)	“‘ <u>Ini urusan kotor,</u> ” kata Morstan. (CXII.P118)		√	
81	“‘Not so fast,’ said I, <u>growing colder as he got hot.</u> (CXII.P191)	“‘Tidak secepat itu,’ kataku dengan <u>sikap dingin,</u> sementara <u>ia semakin panas.</u> (CXII.P118)	√		
82	<u>I took him in hand,</u> though he was <u>as venomous as a young snake,</u> and after a couple of months I got him all right and able to walk. (CXII.P194)	Kurawat dia, sekalipun dia <u>sama beracunnya seperti seekor ular muda,</u> dan sesudah dua bulan aku berhasil menyembuhkan dirinya. (CXII.P119)	√		
83	I am <u>much obliged</u> to you both for your assistance. (CXII.P198)	Aku sangat <u>berhutang budi</u> atas bantuan kalian. (CXII.P123)	√		
Σ 83			58	24	1

**Personal Identity of The Common Readers or the Respondents**

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DN	Data I ST	Data II TT	The Explanation of the Degrees	The Degrees of Readability		
	Chapter I	Chapter I		HRD	MRD	LRD
1			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers. In other words, the target readers feel as if they read the original one, for example:</p> <p><b>ST: <u>kill two birds with one stone.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: <u>sambil menyelim minum air.</u></b></p> <p>Although literally they are not equivalent, they are regarded as HRD in terms of degrees of readability.</p>	√		
2			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read</p>		√	

		<p>more than once to understand the meaning. In other words, the target reader can not easily understand the meaning, eventhough if they read more and guess it, they can understand it. For example:</p> <p><b>ST: Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik.</u></b> Although they are literally equivalent, however they are regarded as MRD in terms of degrees of readabiity because the target readers are not easy to understand them.</p>			
3		<p>Idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers. Even the target readers can not catch the meaning at all. For example: ST: <b>What was I, an army surgeon with a weak leg <u>and a weaker banking-account</u></b></p>			√

			<p><b>TT: Siapa aku ini, seorang ahli bedah Angkatan Darat dengan kaki lemah dan <u>rekening bank yang lemah lagi</u>.</b> Eventhough they are literally equivalent, they are hardly to be understood by target readers. Therefore they are regarded as LRD in terms of degrees of readabiity</p>			
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NO	SE	TE	The Degrees of Readability		
			HRD	MRD	LRD
1	<b>The Sign of Four</b>	<b>Empat Pemburu Harta</b>	√		
-	<b>Chapter I</b> <b>The Science of Deduction</b>	<b>Bab I</b> <b>Ilmu pengetahuan deduksi</b>			
2	For some little time <u>his eyes rested thoughtfully</u> upon the sinewy forearm and wrist all dotted and scarred with innumerable puncture-marks. (CI.P1)	Sejenak <u>pandangannya terpaku</u> ke lengan dan pergelangannya yang langsing, yang dipenuhi bintik-bintik dan puluhan bekas jarum suntik. (CI.P2)	√		
3	and <u>my conscience swelled nightly</u> within me at the thought that I had lacked the courage to protest. (CI.P1)	Dan <u>hati nuraniku berteriak-teriak</u> menuntutku karena tidak memiliki keberanian untuk memprotes. (CI.P2)	√		
4	When Gregson or Lestrade or Athelney Jones <u>are out of their depths</u> which, by the way, is their normal state the matter is laid before me. (CI.P4)	Bilamana Gregson atau Lestrade atau Athelney Jones tak mampu <u>memecahkannya</u> dan biasanya demikian masalahnyapun diberitahukan padaku. (CI.P3)	√		
5	“I was never so <u>struck by anything</u> in my life. (CI.P5)	Aku belum pernah <u>terpukau seumur hidupku</u> . (CI.P4)		√	
6	Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science, and should be <u>treated in the same cold and unemotional manner</u> . (CI.P5)	Deteksi adalah, atau seharusnya adalah, sebuah ilmu pengetahuan eksakta, dan seharusnya diperlakukan dengan <u>sikap dingin</u> dan tidak emosional, sebagaimana ilmu pengetahuan lainnya. (CI.P4)		√	
7	You have attempted to tinge it with romanticism, which produces much the same effect as if you	Ku sudah mencoba mencampurkan sedikit romantisme ke dalamnya, hingga kesannya seperti kalau kau menyisipkan	√		



	<u>worked a love-story or an elopement into the fifth proposition of Euclid.” (CI.P5)</u>	kisah cinta atau <u>kawin lari</u> dalam proposal kelima Euclid. (CI.P4)			
8	In my heart I accused my companion of putting forward <u>a most lame and impotent excuse</u> to cover his failure. (CI.P11)	Dalam hati aku menuduh temanku mengajukan <u>alasan yang paling lemah dan impoten</u> untuk menutupi kegagalannya. (CI.P7)		√	
9	I sprang from my chair and limped impatiently about the room <u>with considerable bitterness in my heart.</u> (CI.P11)	Aku melompat bangkit dari kursiku dan tertatih-tatih tak sabar dalam ruangan itu, <u>dengan kepahitan yang cukup besar dalam hatiku.</u> (CI.P8)		√	
10	I had opened my mouth to reply to this tirade, <u>when with a crisp knock</u> our landlady entered, bearing a card upon the brass salver (CI.P14)	Aku baru hendak menjawab, tapi terdengar <u>ketukan tajam</u> , dan pengurus rumah kami masuk, membawa sehelai kartu nama di atas baki kuningan. (CI.P9)		√	
	<b>Chapter II. The Statement of The Case</b>	<b>Bab II Penjabaran Kasus</b>			
11	“I have come to you, Mr. Holmes,” she said, “because you once enabled my employer, Mrs. Cecil Forrester, <u>to unravel a little domestic complication.</u> (CII.P16)	“Saya datang menemui anda, Mr. Holmes,” katanya,”Karena anda pernah mambantu majikan saya, Mrs.Cecil Forrester, <u>memecahkan masalah rumah tangganya.</u> (CII.P11)	√		
12	Holmes rubbed his hands, and <u>his eyes glistened.</u> (CII.P16)	Holmes menggosok-gosok tangannya, dan <u>matanya berkilau-kilau.</u> (CII.P11)	√		
13	Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u> (CII.P20)	“Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik!</u> ” (CII.P14)		√	
14	I should not like to suggest <u>false hopes,</u> .... (CII.P21)	Aku tidak ingin memberi anda <u>harapan palsu,</u> ... (CII.P14)	√		
15	I sat in the window with the	Aku duduk di jendela, membaca buku	√		

	volume in my hand, but <u>my thoughts were far from</u> the daring speculations of the writer. (CII.P22)	tersebut, tapi <u>pikiranku melayang</u> sangat jauh dari spekulasi penulisnya yang berani. (CII.P16)			
16	I hurried away to my desk and <u>plunged furiously into</u> the latest treatise upon pathology. (CII.P22)	Aku bergegas ke mejaku dan <u>menenggelamkan diri</u> dalam artikel terbaru mengenai patologi. (CII.P16)		√	
17	If <u>my future were black</u> , it was better surely to face it like a man. (CII.P23)	Kalau <u>masa depanku gelap</u> , kelas lebih baik aku menghadapinya selayaknya seorang laki-laki, (CII.P16)		√	
18	.. than to attempt to <u>brighten it</u> by mere the-wisps of the imagination. (CII.P23)	..daripada <u>berusaha mencerahkannya</u> dengan imajinasi-imajinasi yang sia-sia. (CII.P16)		√	
19	<b>Chapter III. In Quest of a Solution</b> (CIII.P25)	<b>Bab III Pencarian Pemecahan</b> (CIII.P17)		√	
20	our present expedition and its possible outcome, but our companion maintained <u>his impenetrable reserve until the end of our journey.</u> (CIII.P28)	Tapi ekspedisi kita nanti malam <u>akan memecahkan semuanya.</u> (CIII.P18)	√		
21	There was, to my mind, <u>something eerie and ghost-like in the endless procession of faces which flitted across these narrow bars of light,—sad faces and glad, haggard and merry.</u> (CIII.P28)	Bagi benakku, berkas-berkas <u>cahaya tersebut</u> <u>bagai menampilkan wajah-wajah yang timbul-tenggelam</u> , wajah-wajah sedih dan gembira, kasar dan riang. (CIII.P19)		√	
22	In front a continuous stream of hansoms and fourwheelers were rattling up, <u>discharging their cargoes of shirt-fronted men and</u>	Di depan, berpuluh-puluh kereta datang dan pergi, <u>memuntahkan muatan mereka</u> , (CIII.P19)	√		

	beshawled, bediamonded women. (CIII.P29)				
23	He bent a pair of wonderfully penetrating and <u>questioning eyes</u> upon us. (CIII.P29)	Pria tersebut <u>menatap kami dengan tajam.</u> (CIII.P20)	√		
	<b>Chapter IV. The Story of the Bald-Headed Man</b>	<b>BAB IV Kisah Pria Botak</b>			
24	I could have struck the man across the face, <u>so hot was I at this callous and offhand reference</u> to so delicate a matter. (CIV.P37)	Aku hampir saja menghantam pria tersebut telak di wajahnya, <u>karena begitu panas mendengar komentar sedingin itu</u> terhadap masalah sepeka ini. (CIV.P23)		√	
25	We can settle everything satisfactorily among ourselves, <u>without any interference.</u> (CIV.P37)	Kita bisa membereskan segalanya dengan memuaskan diantara kita sendiri tanpa <u>campur tangan pihak lain.</u> (CIV.P23)	√		
26	“When I first determined to make this communication to you,” said he, (CIV.P37)	“sewaktu pertama kali <u>membulatkan tekad</u> untuk berkomunikasi dengan anda,” (CIV.P24)	√		
27	And yet I have made no use of it myself, <u>so blind and foolish</u> a thing is avarice. (CIV.P38)	Padahal aku tidak menggunakan harta itu sungguh <u>membabi buta</u> dan tolol keangkuhanku. (CIV.P26)	√		
28	Here at least was a problem which <u>would tax his sagacity to the utmost.</u> (CIV.P37)	Akhirnya ada masalah yang akan <u>menguras tenaganya</u> habis-habisan. (CIV.P28)	√		
	<b>Chapter V. The Tragedy of Pondicherry Lodge</b>	<b>Bab V Tragedi Pondicherry Lodge</b>			
29	“Very sorry, Mr. Thaddeus,” said the porter, <u>inexorably.</u> (CV.P53)	“Maafkan aku, Mr. Thaddeus,” kata porter tersebut <u>dengan keras kepala.</u> (CV.P33)	√		

30	Holmes swung it slowly round and <u>peered keenly at</u> the house, and at the great rubbish-heaps which cumbered the grounds. (CV.P56)	Holmes mengayunkannya perlahan-lahan dan <u>memandang tajam</u> ke rumah dan tumpukan tanah besar yang menghiasi lahan tersebut. (CV.P35)	√		
31	At that moment the door of the house burst open, and Thaddeus Sholto came running out, with his hands thrown forward and <u>terror in his eyes</u> . (CV.P56)	Pada saat itu pintu rumah terhempas membuka dan Thaddeus Sholto berlari keluar, tangannya terjulur ke depan dan <u>matanya memancarkan kengerian</u> . (CV.P35)	√		
	<b>Chapter VI. Sherlock Holmes Gives a Demonstration</b>	<b>Bab VI Sherlock Holmes mendemonstrasikan</b>			
32	how far can a speciallytrained hound follow <u>so pungent a smell as this?</u> (CVI.P71)	Berapa jauh seekor anjing pelacak terlatih bisa mengikuti <u>bau setajam ini</u> . (CVI.P44)	√		
33	But halloo! here are <u>the accredited representatives of the law</u> .” (CVI.P71)	Tapi sekarang <u>penegak hukum</u> sudah datang. (CVI.P44)	√		
34	he said, “has caused us rather to lose sight of the original purpose of our journey.” (CVI.P77)	Kita sudah biasa melihat <u>manusia memandang rendah</u> apa yang tidak bisa dipahaminya. (CVI.P49)	√		
	<b>Chapter VII. The Episode of the Barrel</b>	<b>Bab VII Episode Tong</b>			
35	She has told me since that <u>she thought me cold</u> and distant upon that journey. (CVII.P86)	Kelak ia memberitahuku bahwa sepanjang perjalanan malam itu, ia merasa aku <u>bersikap dingin</u> dan menjauh. (CVII.P50)	√		
36	By the time that I got out into the grounds Sherlock Holmes was on the roof,	Saat aku keluar di bawah, Sherlock Holmes telah berada di atap, dan aku bisa <u>melihatnya</u> <u>bagai seekor ulat</u>		√	

	and I could <u>see him like an enormous glow-worm crawling</u> very slowly along the ridge. (CVII.P86)	<u>raksasa yang bercahaya</u> , merayap perlahan-lahan di sepanjang tepi atap. (CVII.P54)			
37	He was indeed off, for after sniffing round again he suddenly <u>made up his mind</u> , and darted away with an energy and <u>determination</u> such as he had not yet shown. (CVII.P96)	Toby memang kembali berjalan, sebab setelah mengendus-endus beberapa saat, ia tiba-tiba <u>mengambil keputusan</u> dan melesat dengan energi dan <u>kebulatan tekad</u> yang sebelumnya tidak ia perlihatkan. (CVII.P60)	√		
	<b>Chapter VIII. The Baker Street Irregulars</b>	<b>Bab VIII Gelandangan Baker Street</b>			
38	We took Toby round to each in turn, but, though he <u>sniffed earnestly</u> , he made no sign. (CVIII.P100)	Kami mengajak Toby berkeliling, tapi sekalipun <u>telah mengendus-endus matimatian</u> , ia tak memberikan tanda apapun. (CVIII.P62)		√	
39	If you do, they will <u>instantly shut up like an oyster</u> . (CVIII.P104)	Kalau mereka sampai berpikiran begitu, mereka seketika akan <u>menutup mulut serapat tiram</u> . (CVIII.P65)	√		
40	“About twelve o’clock last night,” said the Standard, “Mr. Bartholomew Sholto, of Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Norwood, was found dead in his room under circumstances which point to <u>foul play</u> .” (CVIII.P107)	Sekitar pukul dua belas semalam (menurut Standard), Mr.Bartholomew Sholto, dari Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Noorwood, ditemukan tewas di kamarnya dalam situasi yang menunjukkan adanya <u>permainan kotor</u> . (CVIII.P67)	√		
41	I never remember feeling tired by work, though <u>idleness exhausts me completely</u> . (CVIII.P112)	Aku tidak merasa kelelahan karena bekerja, tapi bersantai justru <u>menguras tenagaku</u> . (CVIII.P69)	√		

42	I fancy that, even as it is, Jonathan Small would give a good deal not to have employed him. (CVIII.P114)	Kurasa Jonathan Small <u>menyesal setengah mati</u> telah memperkerjakan orang ini. (CVIII.P71)	√		
43	<b>Chapter IX. A Break in the Chain</b> (CIX.P115)	<b>Bab IX Kesempatan</b> (CIX.P72)	√		
44	“On Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” asked Holmes, <u>with the twinkle of a smile in his eyes.</u> (CIX.P116)	“Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” tanya Holmes dengan <u>mata berbinar-binar geli.</u> (CIX.P72)			√
45	Steadily we drew in upon them, yard by yard. In the silence of the night we could hear the panting and clanking of their machinery. (CIX.P143)	Kucoba menenangkan <u>induk semang</u> kami, tapi aku sendiri merasa agak tidak enak sewaktu sepanjang malam aku masih mendengar suara langkahnya dari waktu ke waktu, dan mengetahui betapa tersiksa dirinya karena dipaksa berdiam diri. (CIX.P74)		√	
46	<u>Not a word came</u> to us either from Wiggins or from the other agencies. (CIX.P119)	Tak <u>sepatuh kata</u> pun kami terima dari Wiggins atau dari pihak-pihak lainnya. (CIX.P75)	√		
47	“I have been turning it over in my mind, and I can see only one way out of it. (CIX.P120)	Aku sudah memikirkannya baik-baik, dan aku hanya melihat <u>satu jalan keluar</u> dari masalah ini. (CIX.P75)	√		
48	I tossed the paper down upon the table, but at that moment <u>my eye caught an advertisement</u> in the agony column. (CIX.P122)	Kulemparkan Koran ke meja, tapi pada saat itu pandanganku <u>menangkap sebuah iklan</u> di sana. (CIX.P76)		√	
49	I have known that young man go into a good many cases, but I never saw the case yet that he <u>could not throw a light upon.</u>	Aku tahu dia sudah <u>menangani banyak kasus</u> , tapi aku belum pernah menemukan kasus yang tak bisa <u>dipecahkannya.</u> (CIX.P78)	√		

	(CIX.P125)				
50	Altogether he gave me the impression of a respectable master mariner who <u>had fallen into years and poverty.</u> (CIX.P126)	Menurutku ia mantan kapten kapal yang telah pensiun dan <u>jatuh miskin.</u> (CIX.P78)	√		
51	“It was to him I was to tell it,” he repeated, with the <u>petulant obstinacy of a very old man.</u> (CIX.P126)	“Aku harus bicara sendiri dengannya,” ulang pria tersebut <u>dengan kekeraskepalaan orang yang sudah sangat tua.</u> (CIX.P79)	√		
	<b>Chapter X. The End of the Islander</b>	<b>Bab X Akhir Penduduk Pulau</b>			
52	He appeared to be in a <u>state of nervous exaltation.</u> (CX.P133)	Ia tampaknya sangat gelisah karena <u>kegembiraan yang meluap-luap.</u> (CX.P83)	√		
53	“Well, I gave my mind a thorough rest by <u>plunging into</u> a chemical analysis. (CX.P135)	“Well, kuistirahatkan benakku sepenuhnya dengan <u>membenamkan diri</u> ke sebuah analisis kimiawi.” (CX.P84)		√	
54	knew this man Small <u>had a certain degree of low cunning,</u> but I did not think him capable of anything in the nature of delicate finesse. (CX.P135)	Aku tahu si <u>Small</u> ini cukup licin, tapi kurasa dia tidak mampu melakukan apapun yang tergolong rumit. (CX.P84)			√
55	They paid Smith well <u>to hold his tongue,</u> reserved his launch for the final escape, and hurried to their lodgings with the treasure box. (CX.P136)	Mereka membayar Smith cukup besar untuk <u>menutup mulutnya,</u> menyiapkan kapalnya untuk pelarian terakhir, dan bergegas ke tempat penginapan mereka dengan membawa kotak harta itu. (CX.P85)	√		
56	The <u>furnaces roared,</u> and the powerful <u>engines whizzed and clanked, like a great metallic heart.</u>	<u>Tungku kapal meraung-raung, mesin-mesin yang kuat mendesis dan berdentang-dentang, bagai sebuah</u>		√	

	(CX.P141)	<u>jantung metalik raksasa.</u> (CX.P88)			
57	<u>Her sharp, steep prow cut through the river water and sent two rolling waves to right and to left of us.</u> (CX.P140)	Baling-balingnya yang tajam dan curam <u>memotong air sungai yang tenang</u> dan menimbulkan dua gelombang yang bergulung-gulung ke kiri dan ke kanan. (CX.P88)	√		
58	“I think we gain a little,” said Jones, with <u>his eyes on the Aurora.</u> (CX.P142)	“Kurasa kita sudah berhasil mempersempit jarak,” kata Jones <u>dengan mata terpaku</u> ke Aurora. (CX.P88)	√		
	<b>Chapter XI. The Great Agra Treasure</b>	<b>Bab XI harta KarunAgra yang Agung</b>			
59	He sat now with his handcuffed hands upon his lap, <u>and his head sunk upon his breast, while he looked with his keen, twinkling eyes</u> at the box which had been the cause of <u>his ill-doings.</u> (XI.P149)	Ia sekarang duduk dengan tangan terborgol di pangkuannya, kepalanya menunduk ke dada, sementara ia <u>memandang tajam</u> ke kotak yang menjadi penyebab kejahatannya. (CXI.P93)	√		
60	Once he looked up at me with <u>a gleam of something like humor in his eyes.</u> (XI.P151)	Sekali ia menengadah kepadaku, dan kulihat matanya <u>memancarkan sorot tawa.</u> (CXI.P93)		√	
61	She listened with parted lips and <u>shining eyes</u> to my recital of our adventures. (XI.P156)	Miss Morstan mendengarkan dengan <u>mulut menganga dan mata yang berkilau-kilau.</u> (CXI.P97)	√		
62	As I listened to the words and realized what they meant, <u>a great shadow seemed to pass from my soul.</u> (XI.P157)	Saat aku mendengar kata-katanya dan menyadari apa artinya, <u>rasanya seperti ada bayang-bayang besar yang beralih dari jiwaku.</u> (CXI.P98)		√	
63	Because this treasure, <u>these riches, sealed my lips.</u> (XI.P157)	Karena harta ini, kekayaan ini, sudah <u>mengunci bibirku.</u> (CXI.P98)	√		



	<b>Chapter XII. The Strange Story of Jonathan Small</b>	<b>Bab XII Kisah Aneh Jonathan Small</b>			
64	“Easier for me to throw, and easier for you to recover,” he answered, <u>with a shrewd, side long look.</u> (CXII.P162)	“Lebih mudah bagiku untuk membuangnya, dan lebih mudah bagi kalian untuk mendapatkannya kembali,” jawab Small <u>sambil melirik tajam.</u> (CXII.P101)	√		
65	Small had dropped his mask of stoicism, and all this came out in a <u>wild whirl of words, while his eyes blazed,</u> and the handcuffs clanked together with the impassioned movement of his hands. (CXII.P163)	Small tidak lagi apatis seperti semula, dan semua <u>ocehannya ini dilontarkan dengan berapi-api,</u> borgolnya beradu terus-menerus, seiring dengan gerakan liar tangannya. (CXII.P101)	√		
66	There he sat on his veranda, drinking whiskey-pegs and smoking cheroots, while <u>the country was in a blaze about him.</u> (CXII.P166)	Dia tetap duduk di berandanya, minum wiski dan mengisap cerutu, sementara di sekitarnya seluruh negeri <u>bagai sedang dilahap api.</u> (CXII.P103)	√		
67	I rode down to see what it was, <u>and the cold struck through my heart</u> when I found it was Dawson’s wife, all <u>cut into ribbons,</u> and half eaten by jackals and native dogs. (CXII.P167)	Aku turun untuk melihat benda apa itu, dan <u>hatiku bagai membeku</u> sewaktu kulihat bahwa benda itu istri Dawson, tercincang habis, sudah setengah dimakan serigala dan anjing-anjing kampung. (CXII.P103)	√		
68	The whole country was up <u>like a swarm of bees.</u> (CXII.P167)	Seluruh negeri <u>sedang bergejolak bagai segerombolan lebah.</u> (CXII.P104)	√		
69	At two in the morning the rounds passed, and <u>broke for a moment the weariness of the night.</u> (CXII.P172)	Pada pukul dua pagi, pemeriksaan pun datang dan sejenak <u>mematahkan kebosanan malam.</u> (CXII.P106)		√	
70	Had you been a lying Hindoo,	Seandainya kau seorang India		√	

	though you had sworn by all the gods in their false temples, <u>your blood would have been upon the knife</u> , and your body in the water. (CXII.P175)	pembohong, sekalipun kau sudah bersumpah demi semua dewa di kuil palsu mereka, <u>pisau ini sudah menghirup darahmu</u> dan mayatmu akan ada di sungai. (CXII.P108)			
71	Much has come to him from his father, and more still he has set by himself, <u>for he is of a low nature</u> and hoards his gold rather than spend it. (CXII.P175)	Sebagian besar harta kekayaannya berasal dari ayahnya, dan dia sendiri berhasil mengumpulkan banyak harta, karena dia <u>seorang yang rendah hati</u> dan lebih suka mengumpulkan emasnya daripada menghambur-hamburkannya. (CXII.P108)	√		
72	It gave me the chills to think of killing him, but I thought of the treasure, and <u>my heart set as hard as a flint within me</u> . (CXII.P178)	Aku agak takut untuk membunuhnya tapi aku memikirkan harta itu, dan <u>hatiku pun mengeras</u> . (CXII.P110)	√		
73	The more I looked at his fat, frightened face, the harder did it seem that we should <u>slay him in cold blood</u> . (CXII.P179)	Semakin kupandang wajahnya yang gemuk ketakutan, semakin sulit bagiku untuk membayangkan <u>membunuhnya dengan darah dingin</u> . (CXII.P110)	√		
74	<u>My heart softened to him</u> , but again the thought of <u>his treasure turned me hard and bitter</u> . (CXII.P181)	Aku merasa bersimpati padanya, tapi sekali lagi ingatan akan harta itu mengubah <u>perasaanku menjadi keras dan pahit</u> . (CXII.P111)		√	
75	I cast my firelock between his legs as he raced past, and he rolled twice over <u>like a shot rabbit</u> . (CXII.P181)	Kupulangkan senapanku ke sela kakinya sewaktu dia melintas lewat, dan dia berguling-guling <u>bagai seekor kelinci yang tertembak</u> . (CXII.P111)	√		
76	For myself, I confess that I had now conceived the utmost horror of the man, not only for <u>this cold-blooded</u> business in which he had	Sedangkan aku, kuakui bahwa sekarang aku merasa sangat ngeri terhadap orang ini, bukan hanya karena <u>sikap darah dinginnya</u> , tapi juga karena <u>caranya</u>	√		

	been concerned, but even more for the somewhat flippant and careless way in which he narrated it. (CXII.P181)	<u>yang dingin</u> dan tak acuh dalam menceritakan kisahnya. (CXII.P111)			
77	<u>A flying column</u> under Colonel Greathed came round to Agra and <u>cleared the Pandies away from it.</u> (CXII.P184)	Sepasukan tentara di bawah pimpinan Kolonel Greathed datang ke Agra dan <u>menyapu bersih para pemberontak.</u> (CXII.P113)	√		
78	In a moment, however, <u>our hopes were shattered</u> by our being arrested as the murderers of Achmet (CXII.P184)	Tapi hanya sesaat, <u>harapan kami hancur berantakan</u> dengan ditangkapnya kami pembunuh Achmet. (CXII.P113)	√		
79	All day <u>he would wander about as black as thunder,</u> and he took to drinking a deal more than was good for him. (CXII.P187)	Sepanjang hari <u>wajahnya semuram mendung</u> dan dia minum minuman keras melebihi batas. (CXII.P115)	√		
80	“‘It’s <u>a dirty business,</u> ’ the other answered. (CXII.P162)	“‘ <u>Ini urusan kotor,</u> ” kata Morstan. (CXII.P118)		√	
81	“‘Not so fast,’ said I, <u>growing colder as he got hot.</u> (CXII.P191)	“‘Tidak secepat itu,’ kataku dengan <u>sikap dingin,</u> sementara <u>ia semakin panas.</u> (CXII.P118)	√		
82	<u>I took him in hand,</u> though he was <u>as venomous as a young snake,</u> and after a couple of months I got him all right and able to walk. (CXII.P194)	Kurawat dia, sekalipun dia <u>sama beracunnya seperti seekor ular muda,</u> dan sesudah dua bulan aku berhasil menyembuhkan dirinya. (CXII.P119)	√		
83	I am <u>much obliged</u> to you both for your assistance. (CXII.P198)	Aku sangat <u>berhutang budi</u> atas bantuan kalian. (CXII.P123)	√		
Σ 83			56	25	2

**Personal Identity of The Common Readers or the Respondents**

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DN	Data I ST	Data II TT	The Explanation of the Degrees	The Degrees of Readability		
	Chapter I	Chapter I		HRD	MRD	LRD
1			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers. In other words, the target readers feel as if they read the original one, for example:</p> <p><b>ST: <u>kill two birds with one stone.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: <u>sambil menyelim minum air.</u></b></p> <p>Although literally they are not equivalent, they are regarded as HRD in terms of degrees of readability.</p>	√		
2			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to</p>		√	

			<p>understand the meaning. In other words, the target reader can not easily understand the meaning, eventhough if they read more and guess it, they can understand it. For example:</p> <p><b>ST: Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik.</u></b> Although they are literally equivalent, however they are regarded as MRD in terms of degrees of readability because the target readers are not easy to understand them.</p>			
3			<p>Idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers. Even the target readers can not catch the meaning at all. For example: ST: <b>What was I, an army surgeon with a weak leg <u>and a weaker banking-account</u></b></p> <p>TT: Siapa aku ini, seorang</p>			√

		<p><b>ahli bedah Angkatan Darat dengan kaki lemah dan rekening bank yang lemah lagi.</b> Eventhough they are literaly equivalent, they are hardly to be understood by target readers. Therefore they are regarded as LRD in terms of degrees of readabiity</p>			
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NO	SE	TE	The Degrees of Readability		
			HRD	MRD	LRD
1	<b>The Sign of Four</b>	<b>Empat Pemburu Harta</b>		√	
-	<b>Chapter I</b> <b>The Science of Deduction</b>	<b>Bab I</b> <b>Ilmu pengetahuan deduksi</b>			
2	For some little time <u>his eyes rested thoughtfully</u> upon the sinewy forearm and wrist all dotted and scarred with innumerable puncture-marks. (CI.P1)	Sejenak <u>pandangannya terpaku</u> ke lengan dan pergelangannya yang langsing, yang dipenuhi bintik-bintik dan puluhan bekas jarum suntik. (CI.P2)		√	
3	and <u>my conscience swelled nightly</u> within me at the thought that I had lacked the courage to protest. (CI.P1)	Dan <u>hati nuraniku berteriak-teriak</u> menuntutku karena tidak memiliki keberanian untuk memprotes. (CI.P2)	√		
4	When Gregson or Lestrade or Athelney Jones <u>are out of their depths</u> which, by the way, is their normal state the matter is laid before me. (CI.P4)	Bilamana Gregson atau Lestrade atau Athelney Jones tak mampu <u>memecahkannya</u> dan biasanya demikian masalahnyapun diberitahukan padaku. (CI.P3)			√
5	"I was never so <u>struck by anything</u> in my life. (CI.P5)	Aku belum pernah <u>terpukau seumur hidupku</u> . (CI.P4)	√		
6	Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science, and should be <u>treated in the same cold and unemotional manner</u> . (CI.P5)	Deteksi adalah, atau seharusnya adalah, sebuah ilmu pengetahuan eksakta, dan seharusnya diperlakukan dengan <u>sikap dingin</u> dan tidak emosional, sebagaimana ilmu pengetahuan lainnya. (CI.P4)			√
7	You have attempted to tinge it with romanticism, which produces much the same effect as if you	Ku sudah mencoba mencampurkan sedikit romantisme ke dalamnya, hingga kesannya seperti kalau kau menyisipkan		√	

	<u>worked a love-story or an elopement into the fifth proposition of Euclid.” (CI.P5)</u>	kisah cinta atau <u>kawin lari</u> dalam proposal kelima Euclid. (CI.P4)			
8	In my heart I accused my companion of putting forward <u>a most lame and impotent excuse</u> to cover his failure. (CI.P11)	Dalam hati aku menuduh temanku mengajukan <u>alasan yang paling lemah dan impoten</u> untuk menutupi kegagalannya. (CI.P7)		√	
9	I sprang from my chair and limped impatiently about the room <u>with considerable bitterness in my heart.</u> (CI.P11)	Aku melompat bangkit dari kursiku dan tertatih-tatih tak sabar dalam ruangan itu, <u>dengan kepahitan yang cukup besar dalam hatiku.</u> (CI.P8)		√	
10	I had opened my mouth to reply to this tirade, <u>when with a crisp knock</u> our landlady entered, bearing a card upon the brass salver (CI.P14)	Aku baru hendak menjawab, tapi terdengar <u>ketukan tajam</u> , dan pengurus rumah kami masuk, membawa sehelai kartu nama di atas baki kuningan. (CI.P9)	√		
	<b>Chapter II. The Statement of The Case</b>	<b>Bab II Penjabaran Kasus</b>			
11	“I have come to you, Mr. Holmes,” she said, “because you once enabled my employer, Mrs. Cecil Forrester, <u>to unravel a little domestic complication.</u> (CII.P16)	“Saya datang menemui anda, Mr. Holmes,” katanya,”Karena anda pernah mambantu majikan saya, Mrs.Cecil Forrester, <u>memecahkan masalah rumah tangganya.</u> (CII.P11)	√		
12	Holmes rubbed his hands, and <u>his eyes glistened.</u> (CII.P16)	Holmes menggosok-gosok tangannya, dan <u>matanya berkilau-kilau.</u> (CII.P11)		√	
13	Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u> (CII.P20)	“Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik!</u> ” (CII.P14)			√
14	I should not like to suggest <u>false hopes,</u> .... (CII.P21)	Aku tidak ingin memberi anda <u>harapan palsu,</u> ... (CII.P14)	√		
15	I sat in the window with the	Aku duduk di jendela, membaca buku	√		



	volume in my hand, but <u>my thoughts were far from</u> the daring speculations of the writer. (CII.P22)	tersebut, tapi <u>pikiranku melayang</u> sangat jauh dari spekulasi penulisnya yang berani. (CII.P16)			
16	I hurried away to my desk and <u>plunged furiously into</u> the latest treatise upon pathology. (CII.P22)	Aku bergegas ke mejaku dan <u>menenggelamkan diri</u> dalam artikel terbaru mengenai patologi. (CII.P16)	√		
17	If <u>my future were black</u> , it was better surely to face it like a man. (CII.P23)	Kalau <u>masa depanku gelap</u> , kelas lebih baik aku menghadapinya selayaknya seorang laki-laki, (CII.P16)		√	
18	.. than to attempt to <u>brighten it</u> by mere the-wisps of the imagination. (CII.P23)	..daripada <u>berusaha mencerahkannya</u> dengan imajinasi-imajinasi yang sia-sia. (CII.P16)			√
19	<b>Chapter III. In Quest of a Solution</b> (CIII.P25)	<b>Bab III Pencarian Pemecahan</b> (CIII.P17)		√	
20	our present expedition and its possible outcome, but our companion maintained <u>his impenetrable reserve until the end of our journey.</u> (CIII.P28)	Tapi ekspedisi kita nanti malam <u>akan memecahkan semuanya.</u> (CIII.P18)	√		
21	There was, to my mind, <u>something eerie and ghost-like in the endless procession of faces which flitted across these narrow bars of light,—sad faces and glad, haggard and merry.</u> (CIII.P28)	Bagi benakku, berkas-berkas <u>cahaya tersebut bagai menampilkan wajah-wajah yang timbul-tenggelam</u> , wajah-wajah sedih dan gembira, kasar dan riang. (CIII.P19)	√		
22	In front a continuous stream of hansoms and fourwheelers were rattling up, <u>discharging their cargoes of shirt-fronted men and</u>	Di depan, berpuluh-puluh kereta datang dan pergi, <u>memuntahkan muatan mereka</u> , (CIII.P19)	√		

	beshawled, bediamonded women. (CIII.P29)				
23	He bent a pair of wonderfully penetrating and <u>questioning eyes</u> upon us. (CIII.P29)	Pria tersebut <u>menatap kami dengan tajam.</u> (CIII.P20)	√		
	<b>Chapter IV. The Story of the Bald-Headed Man</b>	<b>BAB IV Kisah Pria Botak</b>			
24	I could have struck the man across the face, <u>so hot was I at this callous and offhand reference</u> to so delicate a matter. (CIV.P37)	Aku hampir saja menghantam pria tersebut telak di wajahnya, <u>karena begitu panas mendengar komentar sedingin itu</u> terhadap masalah sepeka ini. (CIV.P23)	√		
25	We can settle everything satisfactorily among ourselves, without <u>any interference.</u> (CIV.P37)	Kita bisa membereskan segalanya dengan memuaskan diantara kita sendiri tanpa <u>campur tangan pihak lain.</u> (CIV.P23)		√	
26	“When I first determined to make this communication to you,” said he, (CIV.P37)	“sewaktu pertama kali <u>membulatkan tekad</u> untuk berkomunikasi dengan anda,” (CIV.P24)	√		
27	And yet I have made no use of it myself, <u>so blind and foolish</u> a thing is avarice. (CIV.P38)	Padahal aku tidak menggunakan harta itu sungguh <u>membabi buta</u> dan tolol keangkuhanku. (CIV.P26)			√
28	Here at least was a problem which <u>would tax his sagacity to the utmost.</u> (CIV.P37)	Akhirnya ada masalah yang akan <u>menguras tenaganya</u> habis-habisan. (CIV.P28)	√		
	<b>Chapter V. The Tragedy of Pondicherry Lodge</b>	<b>Bab V Tragedi Pondicherry Lodge</b>			
29	“Very sorry, Mr. Thaddeus,” said the porter, <u>inexorably.</u> (CV.P53)	“Maafkan aku, Mr. Thaddeus,” kata porter tersebut <u>dengan keras kepala.</u> (CV.P33)		√	

30	Holmes swung it slowly round and <u>peered keenly at</u> the house, and at the great rubbish-heaps which cumbered the grounds. (CV.P56)	Holmes mengayunkannya perlahan-lahan dan <u>memandang tajam</u> ke rumah dan tumpukan tanah besar yang menghiasi lahan tersebut. (CV.P35)	√		
31	At that moment the door of the house burst open, and Thaddeus Sholto came running out, with his hands thrown forward and <u>terror in his eyes</u> . (CV.P56)	Pada saat itu pintu rumah terhempas membuka dan Thaddeus Sholto berlari keluar, tangannya terjulur ke depan dan <u>matanya memancarkan kengerian</u> . (CV.P35)	√		
	<b>Chapter VI. Sherlock Holmes Gives a Demonstration</b>	<b>Bab VI Sherlock Holmes mendemonstrasikan</b>			
32	how far can a speciallytrained hound follow <u>so pungent a smell as this?</u> (CVI.P71)	Berapa jauh seekor anjing pelacak terlatih bisa mengikuti <u>bau setajam ini</u> . (CVI.P44)	√		
33	But halloo! here are <u>the accredited representatives of the law</u> .” (CVI.P71)	Tapi sekarang <u>penegak hukum</u> sudah datang. (CVI.P44)	√		
34	he said, “has caused us rather to lose sight of the original purpose of our journey.” (CVI.P77)	Kita sudah biasa melihat <u>manusia memandang rendah</u> apa yang tidak bisa dipahaminya. (CVI.P49)	√		
	<b>Chapter VII. The Episode of the Barrel</b>	<b>Bab VII Episode Tong</b>			
35	She has told me since that <u>she thought me cold</u> and distant upon that journey. (CVII.P86)	Kelak ia memberitahuku bahwa sepanjang perjalanan malam itu, ia merasa aku <u>bersikap dingin</u> dan menjauh. (CVII.P50)	√		
36	By the time that I got out into the grounds Sherlock Holmes was on the roof,	Saat aku keluar di bawah, Sherlock Holmes telah berada di atap, dan aku bisa <u>melihatnya</u> <u>bagai seekor ulat</u>	√		

	and I could <u>see him like an enormous glow-worm crawling</u> very slowly along the ridge. (CVII.P86)	<u>raksasa yang bercahaya</u> , merayap perlahan-lahan di sepanjang tepi atap. (CVII.P54)			
37	He was indeed off, for after sniffing round again he suddenly <u>made up his mind</u> , and darted away with an energy and <u>determination</u> such as he had not yet shown. (CVII.P96)	Toby memang kembali berjalan, sebab setelah mengendus-endus beberapa saat, ia tiba-tiba <u>mengambil keputusan</u> dan melesat dengan energi dan <u>kebulatan tekad</u> yang sebelumnya tidak ia perlihatkan. (CVII.P60)		√	
	<b>Chapter VIII. The Baker Street Irregulars</b>	<b>Bab VIII Gelandangan Baker Street</b>			
38	We took Toby round to each in turn, but, though he <u>sniffed earnestly</u> , he made no sign. (CVIII.P100)	Kami mengajak Toby berkeliling, tapi sekalipun <u>telah mengendus-endus matian</u> , ia tak memberikan tanda apapun. (CVIII.P62)	√		
39	If you do, they will <u>instantly shut up like an oyster</u> . (CVIII.P104)	Kalau mereka sampai berpikiran begitu, mereka seketika akan <u>menutup mulut serapat tiram</u> . (CVIII.P65)	√		
40	“About twelve o’clock last night,” said the Standard, “Mr. Bartholomew Sholto, of Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Norwood, was found dead in his room under circumstances which point to <u>foul play</u> .” (CVIII.P107)	Sekitar pukul dua belas semalam (menurut Standard), Mr.Bartholomew Sholto, dari Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Noorwood, ditemukan tewas di kamarnya dalam situasi yang menunjukkan adanya <u>permainan kotor</u> . (CVIII.P67)			√
41	I never remember feeling tired by work, though <u>idleness exhausts me completely</u> . (CVIII.P112)	Aku tidak merasa kelelahan karena bekerja, tapi bersantai justru <u>menguras tenagaku</u> . (CVIII.P69)	√		

42	I fancy that, even as it is, Jonathan Small would give a good deal not to have employed him. (CVIII.P114)	Kurasa Jonathan Small <u>menyesal setengah mati</u> telah memperkerjakan orang ini. (CVIII.P71)	√		
43	<b>Chapter IX. A Break in the Chain</b> (CIX.P115)	<b>Bab IX Kesempatan</b> (CIX.P72)	√		
44	“On Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” asked Holmes, <u>with the twinkle of a smile in his eyes.</u> (CIX.P116)	“Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” tanya Holmes dengan <u>mata berbinar-binar geli.</u> (CIX.P72)		√	
45	Steadily we drew in upon them, yard by yard. In the silence of the night we could hear the panting and clanking of their machinery. (CIX.P143)	Kucoba menenangkan <u>induk semang</u> kami, tapi aku sendiri merasa agak tidak enak sewaktu sepanjang malam aku masih mendengar suara langkahnya dari waktu ke waktu, dan mengetahui betapa tersiksa dirinya karena dipaksa berdiam diri. (CIX.P74)	√		
46	<u>Not a word came</u> to us either from Wiggins or from the other agencies. (CIX.P119)	Tak <u>sepatuh kata</u> pun kami terima dari Wiggins atau dari pihak-pihak lainnya. (CIX.P75)	√		
47	“I have been turning it over in my mind, and I can see only one way out of it. (CIX.P120)	Aku sudah memikirkannya baik-baik, dan aku hanya melihat <u>satu jalan keluar</u> dari masalah ini. (CIX.P75)	√		
48	I tossed the paper down upon the table, but at that moment <u>my eye caught an advertisement</u> in the agony column. (CIX.P122)	Kulemparkan Koran ke meja, tapi pada saat itu pandanganku <u>menangkap sebuah iklan</u> di sana. (CIX.P76)	√		
49	I have known that young man go into a good many cases, but I never saw the case yet that he could not throw a light upon.	Aku tahu dia sudah <u>menangani banyak kasus</u> , tapi aku belum pernah menemukan kasus yang tak bisa <u>dipecahkannya</u> . (CIX.P78)	√		

	(CIX.P125)				
50	Altogether he gave me the impression of a respectable master mariner who <u>had fallen into years and poverty.</u> (CIX.P126)	Menurutku ia mantan kapten kapal yang telah pensiun dan <u>jatuh miskin.</u> (CIX.P78)	√		
51	“It was to him I was to tell it,” he repeated, with the <u>petulant obstinacy of a very old man.</u> (CIX.P126)	“Aku harus bicara sendiri dengannya,” ulang pria tersebut <u>dengan kekeraskepalaan orang yang sudah sangat tua.</u> (CIX.P79)	√		
	<b>Chapter X. The End of the Islander</b>	<b>Bab X Akhir Penduduk Pulau</b>			
52	He appeared to be in a <u>state of nervous exaltation.</u> (CX.P133)	Ia tampaknya sangat gelisah karena <u>kegembiraan yang meluap-luap.</u> (CX.P83)	√		
53	“Well, I gave my mind a thorough rest by <u>plunging into</u> a chemical analysis. (CX.P135)	“Well, kuistirahatkan benakku sepenuhnya dengan <u>membenamkan diri</u> ke sebuah analisis kimiawi.” (CX.P84)	√		
54	knew this man Small <u>had a certain degree of low cunning,</u> but I did not think him capable of anything in the nature of delicate finesse. (CX.P135)	Aku tahu si <u>Small</u> ini cukup licin, tapi kurasa dia tidak mampu melakukan apapun yang tergolong rumit. (CX.P84)	√		
55	They paid Smith well <u>to hold his tongue,</u> reserved his launch for the final escape, and hurried to their lodgings with the treasure box. (CX.P136)	Mereka membayar Smith cukup besar untuk <u>menutup mulutnya,</u> menyiapkan kapalnya untuk pelarian terakhir, dan bergegas ke tempat penginapan mereka dengan membawa kotak harta itu. (CX.P85)	√		
56	The <u>furnaces roared,</u> and the powerful <u>engines whizzed and clanked,</u> like a great metallic heart.	<u>Tungku kapal meraung-raung, mesin-mesin yang kuat mendesis dan berdentang-dentang,</u> <u>bagai sebuah</u>	√		

	(CX.P141)	<u>jantung metalik raksasa.</u> (CX.P88)			
57	<u>Her sharp, steep prow cut through the river water</u> and sent two rolling waves to right and to left of us. (CX.P140)	Baling-balingnya yang tajam dan curam <u>memotong air sungai yang tenang</u> dan menimbulkan dua gelombang yang bergulung-gulung ke kiri dan ke kanan. (CX.P88)	√		
58	“I think we gain a little,” said Jones, with <u>his eyes on the Aurora.</u> (CX.P142)	“Kurasa kita sudah berhasil mempersempit jarak,” kata Jones <u>dengan mata terpaku</u> ke Aurora. (CX.P88)	√		
	<b>Chapter XI. The Great Agra Treasure</b>	<b>Bab XI harta KarunAgra yang Agung</b>			
59	He sat now with his handcuffed hands upon his lap, <u>and his head sunk upon</u> his breast, <u>while he looked with his keen, twinkling eyes</u> at the box which had been the cause of <u>his ill-doings.</u> (XI.P149)	Ia sekarang duduk dengan tangan terborgol di pangkuannya, kepalanya menunduk ke dada, sementara ia <u>memandang tajam</u> ke kotak yang menjadi penyebab kejahatannya. (CXI.P93)	√		
60	Once he looked up at me with <u>a gleam of something like humor in his eyes.</u> (XI.P151)	Sekali ia menengadah kepadaku, dan kulihat <u>matanya memancarkan sorot tawa.</u> (CXI.P93)	√		
61	She listened with parted lips and <u>shining eyes</u> to my recital of our adventures. (XI.P156)	Miss Morstan mendengarkan dengan <u>mulut menganga dan mata yang berkilau-kilau.</u> (CXI.P97)		√	
62	As I listened to the words and realized what they meant, <u>a great shadow seemed to pass from my soul.</u> (XI.P157)	Saat aku mendengar kata-katanya dan menyadari apa artinya, <u>rasanya seperti ada bayang-bayang besar yang beralih dari jiwaku.</u> (CXI.P98)			√
63	Because this treasure, <u>these riches, sealed my lips.</u> (XI.P157)	Karena harta ini, kekayaan ini, sudah <u>mengunci bibirku.</u> (CXI.P98)	√		

	<b>Chapter XII. The Strange Story of Jonathan Small</b>	<b>Bab XII Kisah Aneh Jonathan Small</b>			
64	“Easier for me to throw, and easier for you to recover,” he answered, <u>with a shrewd, side long look.</u> (CXII.P162)	“Lebih mudah bagiku untuk membuangnya, dan lebih mudah bagi kalian untuk mendapatkannya kembali,” jawab Small <u>sambil melirik tajam.</u> (CXII.P101)	√		
65	Small had dropped his mask of stoicism, and all this came out in a <u>wild whirl of words, while his eyes blazed,</u> and the handcuffs clanked together with the impassioned movement of his hands. (CXII.P163)	Small tidak lagi apatis seperti semula, dan semua <u>ocehannya ini dilontarkan dengan berapi-api,</u> borgolnya beradu terus-menerus, seiring dengan gerakan liar tangannya. (CXII.P101)	√		
66	There he sat on his veranda, drinking whiskey-pegs and smoking cheroots, while <u>the country was in a blaze about him.</u> (CXII.P166)	Dia tetap duduk di berandanya, minum wiski dan mengisap cerutu, sementara di sekitarnya seluruh negeri <u>bagai sedang dilahap api.</u> (CXII.P103)		√	
67	I rode down to see what it was, <u>and the cold struck through my heart</u> when I found it was Dawson’s wife, all <u>cut into ribbons,</u> and half eaten by jackals and native dogs. (CXII.P167)	Aku turun untuk melihat benda apa itu, dan <u>hatiku bagai membeku</u> sewaktu kulihat bahwa benda itu istri Dawson, tercincang habis, sudah setengah dimakan serigala dan anjing-anjing kampung. (CXII.P103)	√		
68	The whole country was up <u>like a swarm of bees.</u> (CXII.P167)	Seluruh negeri <u>sedang bergejolak bagai segerombolan lebah.</u> (CXII.P104)		√	
69	At two in the morning the rounds passed, and <u>broke for a moment the weariness of the night.</u> (CXII.P172)	Pada pukul dua pagi, pemeriksaan pun datang dan sejenak <u>mematahkan kebosanan malam.</u> (CXII.P106)	√		
70	Had you been a lying Hindoo,	Seandainya kau seorang India	√		



	though you had sworn by all the gods in their false temples, <u>your blood would have been upon the knife</u> , and your body in the water. (CXII.P175)	pembohong, sekalipun kau sudah bersumpah demi semua dewa di kuil palsu mereka, <u>pisau ini sudah menghirup darahmu</u> dan mayatmu akan ada di sungai. (CXII.P108)			
71	Much has come to him from his father, and more still he has set by himself, <u>for he is of a low nature</u> and hoards his gold rather than spend it. (CXII.P175)	Sebagian besar harta kekayaannya berasal dari ayahnya, dan dia sendiri berhasil mengumpulkan banyak harta, karena dia <u>seorang yang rendah hati</u> dan lebih suka mengumpulkan emasnya daripada menghambur-hamburkannya. (CXII.P108)	√		
72	It gave me the chills to think of killing him, but I thought of the treasure, and <u>my heart set as hard as a flint within me</u> . (CXII.P178)	Aku agak takut untuk membunuhnya tapi aku memikirkan harta itu, dan <u>hatiku pun mengeras</u> . (CXII.P110)			√
73	The more I looked at his fat, frightened face, the harder did it seem that we should <u>slay him in cold blood</u> . (CXII.P179)	Semakin kupandang wajahnya yang gemuk ketakutan, semakin sulit bagiku untuk membayangkan <u>membunuhnya dengan darah dingin</u> . (CXII.P110)		√	
74	<u>My heart softened to him</u> , but again the thought of <u>his treasure turned me hard and bitter</u> . (CXII.P181)	Aku merasa bersimpati padanya, tapi sekali lagi ingatan akan harta itu mengubah <u>perasaanku menjadi keras dan pahit</u> . (CXII.P111)		√	
75	I cast my firelock between his legs as he raced past, and he rolled twice over <u>like a shot rabbit</u> . (CXII.P181)	Kupulangkan senapanku ke sela kakinya sewaktu dia melintas lewat, dan dia berguling-guling <u>bagai seekor kelinci yang tertembak</u> . (CXII.P111)	√		
76	For myself, I confess that I had now conceived the utmost horror of the man, not only for <u>this cold-blooded</u> business in which he had	Sedangkan aku, kuakui bahwa sekarang aku merasa sangat ngeri terhadap orang ini, bukan hanya karena <u>sikap darah dinginnya</u> , tapi juga karena <u>caranya</u>	√		

	been concerned, but even more for the somewhat flippant and careless way in which he narrated it. (CXII.P181)	<u>yang dingin</u> dan tak acuh dalam menceritakan kisahnya. (CXII.P111)			
77	<u>A flying column</u> under Colonel Greathed came round to Agra and <u>cleared the Pandies away from it.</u> (CXII.P184)	Sepasukan tentara di bawah pimpinan Kolonel Greathed datang ke Agra dan <u>menyapu bersih para pemberontak.</u> (CXII.P113)	√		
78	In a moment, however, <u>our hopes were shattered</u> by our being arrested as the murderers of Achmet (CXII.P184)	Tapi hanya sesaat, <u>harapan kami hancur berantakan</u> dengan ditangkapnya kami pembunuh Achmet. (CXII.P113)	√		
79	All day <u>he would wander about as black as thunder,</u> and he took to drinking a deal more than was good for him. (CXII.P187)	Sepanjang hari <u>wajahnya semuram mendung</u> dan dia minum minuman keras melebihi batas. (CXII.P115)	√		
80	“‘It’s <u>a dirty business,</u> ’ the other answered. (CXII.P162)	“‘ <u>Ini urusan kotor,</u> ” kata Morstan. (CXII.P118)	√		
81	“‘Not so fast,’ said I, <u>growing colder as he got hot.</u> (CXII.P191)	“‘Tidak secepat itu,’ kataku dengan <u>sikap dingin,</u> sementara <u>ia semakin panas.</u> (CXII.P118)		√	
82	<u>I took him in hand,</u> though he was <u>as venomous as a young snake,</u> and after a couple of months I got him all right and able to walk. (CXII.P194)	Kurawat dia, sekalipun dia <u>sama beracunnya seperti seekor ular muda,</u> dan sesudah dua bulan aku berhasil menyembuhkan dirinya. (CXII.P119)	√		
83	I am <u>much obliged</u> to you both for your assistance. (CXII.P198)	Aku sangat <u>berhutang budi</u> atas bantuan kalian. (CXII.P123)	√		
Σ 83			58	18	7

**Personal Identity of The Common Readers or the Respondents**

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DN	Data I ST	Data II TT	The Explanation of the Degrees	The Degrees of Readability		
	Chapter I	Chapter I		HRD	MRD	LRD
1			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers. In other words, the target readers feel as if they read the original one, for example:</p> <p><b>ST: <u>kill two birds with one stone.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: <u>sambil menyelim minum air.</u></b></p> <p>Although literally they are not equivalent, they are regarded as HRD in terms of degrees of readability.</p>	√		
2			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to</p>		√	

			<p>understand the meaning. In other words, the target reader can not easily understand the meaning, eventhough if they read more and guess it, they can understand it. For example:</p> <p><b>ST: Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik.</u></b> Although they are literally equivalent, however they are regarded as MRD in terms of degrees of readability because the target readers are not easy to understand them.</p>			
3			<p>Idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers. Even the target readers can not catch the meaning at all. For example: ST: <b>What was I, an army surgeon with a weak leg <u>and a weaker banking-account</u></b></p> <p>TT: <b>Siapa aku ini, seorang</b></p>			√

			<p><b>ahli bedah Angkatan Darat dengan kaki lemah dan rekening bank yang lemah lagi.</b> Eventhough they are literaly equivalent, they are hardly to be understood by target readers. Therefore they are regarded as LRD in terms of degrees of readabiity</p>			
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NO	SE	TE	The Degrees of Readability		
			HRD	MRD	LRD
1	<b>The Sign of Four</b>	<b>Empat Pemburu Harta</b>	√		
-	<b>Chapter I</b> <b>The Science of Deduction</b>	<b>Bab I</b> <b>Ilmu pengetahuan deduksi</b>			
2	For some little time <u>his eyes rested thoughtfully</u> upon the sinewy forearm and wrist all dotted and scarred with innumerable puncture-marks. (CI.P1)	Sejenak <u>pandangannya terpaku</u> ke lengan dan pergelangannya yang langsing, yang dipenuhi bintik-bintik dan puluhan bekas jarum suntik. (CI.P2)		√	
3	and <u>my conscience swelled nightly</u> within me at the thought that I had lacked the courage to protest. (CI.P1)	Dan <u>hati nuraniku berteriak-teriak</u> menuntutku karena tidak memiliki keberanian untuk memprotes. (CI.P2)		√	
4	When Gregson or Lestrade or Athelney Jones <u>are out of their depths</u> which, by the way, is their normal state the matter is laid before me. (CI.P4)	Bilamana Gregson atau Lestrade atau Athelney Jones tak mampu <u>memecahkannya</u> dan biasanya demikian masalahnyapun diberitahukan padaku. (CI.P3)	√		
5	“I was never so <u>struck by anything</u> in my life. (CI.P5)	Aku belum pernah <u>terpukau seumur hidupku</u> . (CI.P4)		√	
6	Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science, and should be <u>treated in the same cold and unemotional manner</u> . (CI.P5)	Deteksi adalah, atau seharusnya adalah, sebuah ilmu pengetahuan eksakta, dan seharusnya diperlakukan dengan <u>sikap dingin</u> dan tidak emosional, sebagaimana ilmu pengetahuan lainnya. (CI.P4)		√	
7	You have attempted to tinge it with romanticism, which produces much the same effect as if you	Ku sudah mencoba mencampurkan sedikit romantisme ke dalamnya, hingga kesannya seperti kalau kau menyisipkan	√		

	<u>worked a love-story or an elopement</u> into the fifth proposition of Euclid.” (CI.P5)	kisah cinta atau <u>kawin lari</u> dalam proposal kelima Euclid. (CI.P4)			
8	In my heart I accused my companion of putting forward <u>a most lame and impotent excuse</u> to cover his failure. (CI.P11)	Dalam hati aku menuduh temanku mengajukan <u>alasan yang paling lemah</u> dan <u>impoten</u> untuk menutupi kegagalannya. (CI.P7)			√
9	I sprang from my chair and limped impatiently about the room <u>with considerable bitterness in my heart.</u> (CI.P11)	Aku melompat bangkit dari kursiku dan tertatih-tatih tak sabar dalam ruangan itu, <u>dengan kepahitan yang cukup besar dalam hatiku.</u> (CI.P8)			√
10	I had opened my mouth to reply to this tirade, <u>when with a crisp knock</u> our landlady entered, bearing a card upon the brass salver (CI.P14)	Aku baru hendak menjawab, tapi terdengar <u>ketukan tajam</u> , dan pengurus rumah kami masuk, membawa sehelai kartu nama di atas baki kuningan. (CI.P9)			√
	<b>Chapter II. The Statement of The Case</b>	<b>Bab II Penjabaran Kasus</b>			
11	“I have come to you, Mr. Holmes,” she said, “because you once enabled my employer, Mrs. Cecil Forrester, <u>to unravel a little domestic complication.</u> (CII.P16)	“Saya datang menemui anda, Mr. Holmes,” katanya,”Karena anda pernah mambantu majikan saya, Mrs.Cecil Forrester, <u>memecahkan masalah rumah tangganya.</u> (CII.P11)	√		
12	Holmes rubbed his hands, and <u>his eyes glistened.</u> (CII.P16)	Holmes menggosok-gosok tangannya, dan <u>matanya berkilau-kilau.</u> (CII.P11)	√		
13	Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u> (CII.P20)	“Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik!</u> ” (CII.P14)			√
14	I should not like to suggest <u>false hopes,</u> .... (CII.P21)	Aku tidak ingin memberi anda <u>harapan palsu,</u> ... (CII.P14)	√		
15	I sat in the window with the	Aku duduk di jendela, membaca buku	√		

	volume in my hand, but <u>my thoughts were far from</u> the daring speculations of the writer. (CII.P22)	tersebut, tapi <u>pikiranku melayang</u> sangat jauh dari spekulasi penulisnya yang berani. (CII.P16)			
16	I hurried away to my desk and <u>plunged furiously into</u> the latest treatise upon pathology. (CII.P22)	Aku bergegas ke mejaku dan <u>menenggelamkan diri</u> dalam artikel terbaru mengenai patologi. (CII.P16)	√		
17	If <u>my future were black</u> , it was better surely to face it like a man. (CII.P23)	Kalau <u>masa depanku gelap</u> , kelas lebih baik aku menghadapinya selayaknya seorang laki-laki, (CII.P16)		√	
18	.. than to attempt to <u>brighten it</u> by mere the-wisps of the imagination. (CII.P23)	..daripada <u>berusaha mencerahkannya</u> dengan imajinasi-imajinasi yang sia-sia. (CII.P16)	√		
19	<b>Chapter III. In Quest of a Solution</b> (CIII.P25)	<b>Bab III Pencarian Pemecahan</b> (CIII.P17)		√	
20	our present expedition and its possible outcome, but our companion maintained <u>his impenetrable reserve until the end of our journey.</u> (CIII.P28)	Tapi ekspedisi kita nanti malam <u>akan memecahkan semuanya.</u> (CIII.P18)	√		
21	There was, to my mind, <u>something eerie and ghost-like in the endless procession of faces which flitted across these narrow bars of light,—sad faces and glad, haggard and merry.</u> (CIII.P28)	Bagi benakku, berkas-berkas <u>cahaya tersebut</u> <u>bagai menampilkan wajah-wajah yang timbul-tenggelam</u> , wajah-wajah sedih dan gembira, kasar dan riang. (CIII.P19)		√	
22	In front a continuous stream of hansoms and fourwheelers were rattling up, <u>discharging their cargoes of shirt-fronted men and</u>	Di depan, berpuluh-puluh kereta datang dan pergi, <u>memuntahkan muatan mereka</u> , (CIII.P19)	√		



	beshawled, bediamonded women. (CIII.P29)				
23	He bent a pair of wonderfully penetrating and <u>questioning eyes</u> upon us. (CIII.P29)	Pria tersebut <u>menatap kami dengan tajam.</u> (CIII.P20)	√		
	<b>Chapter IV. The Story of the Bald-Headed Man</b>	<b>BAB IV Kisah Pria Botak</b>			
24	I could have struck the man across the face, <u>so hot was I at this callous and offhand reference</u> to so delicate a matter. (CIV.P37)	Aku hampir saja menghantam pria tersebut telak di wajahnya, <u>karena begitu panas mendengar komentar sedingin itu</u> terhadap masalah sepeka ini. (CIV.P23)	√		
25	We can settle everything satisfactorily among ourselves, without <u>any interference.</u> (CIV.P37)	Kita bisa membereskan segalanya dengan memuaskan diantara kita sendiri tanpa <u>campur tangan pihak lain.</u> (CIV.P23)	√		
26	“When I first determined to make this communication to you,” said he, (CIV.P37)	“sewaktu pertama kali <u>membulatkan tekad</u> untuk berkomunikasi dengan anda,” (CIV.P24)	√		
27	And yet I have made no use of it myself, <u>so blind and foolish</u> a thing is avarice. (CIV.P38)	Padahal aku tidak menggunakan harta itu sungguh <u>membabi buta</u> dan tolol keangkuhanku. (CIV.P26)	√		
28	Here at least was a problem which <u>would tax his sagacity to the utmost.</u> (CIV.P37)	Akhirnya ada masalah yang akan <u>menguras tenaganya</u> habis-habisan. (CIV.P28)	√		
	<b>Chapter V. The Tragedy of Pondicherry Lodge</b>	<b>Bab V Tragedi Pondicherry Lodge</b>			
29	“Very sorry, Mr. Thaddeus,” said the porter, <u>inexorably.</u> (CV.P53)	“Maafkan aku, Mr. Thaddeus,” kata porter tersebut <u>dengan keras kepala.</u> (CV.P33)	√		

30	Holmes swung it slowly round and <u>peered keenly at</u> the house, and at the great rubbish-heaps which cumbered the grounds. (CV.P56)	Holmes mengayunkannya perlahan-lahan dan <u>memandang tajam</u> ke rumah dan tumpukan tanah besar yang menghiasi lahan tersebut. (CV.P35)	√		
31	At that moment the door of the house burst open, and Thaddeus Sholto came running out, with his hands thrown forward and <u>terror in his eyes</u> . (CV.P56)	Pada saat itu pintu rumah terhempas membuka dan Thaddeus Sholto berlari keluar, tangannya terjulur ke depan dan <u>matanya memancarkan kengerian</u> . (CV.P35)	√		
	<b>Chapter VI. Sherlock Holmes Gives a Demonstration</b>	<b>Bab VI Sherlock Holmes mendemonstrasikan</b>			
32	how far can a speciallytrained hound follow <u>so pungent a smell as this?</u> (CVI.P71)	Berapa jauh seekor anjing pelacak terlatih bisa mengikuti <u>bau setajam ini</u> . (CVI.P44)		√	
33	But halloo! here are <u>the accredited representatives of the law</u> .” (CVI.P71)	Tapi sekarang <u>penegak hukum</u> sudah datang. (CVI.P44)	√		
34	he said, “has caused us rather to lose sight of the original purpose of our journey.” (CVI.P77)	Kita sudah biasa melihat <u>manusia memandang rendah</u> apa yang tidak bisa dipahaminya. (CVI.P49)		√	
	<b>Chapter VII. The Episode of the Barrel</b>	<b>Bab VII Episode Tong</b>			
35	She has told me since that <u>she thought me cold</u> and distant upon that journey. (CVII.P86)	Kelak ia memberitahuku bahwa sepanjang perjalanan malam itu, ia merasa aku <u>bersikap dingin</u> dan menjauh. (CVII.P50)	√		
36	By the time that I got out into the grounds Sherlock Holmes was on the roof,	Saat aku keluar di bawah, Sherlock Holmes telah berada di atap, dan aku bisa <u>melihatnya</u> <u>bagai seekor ulat</u>			√

	and I could <u>see him like an enormous glow-worm crawling</u> very slowly along the ridge. (CVII.P86)	<u>raksasa yang bercahaya</u> , merayap perlahan-lahan di sepanjang tepi atap. (CVII.P54)			
37	He was indeed off, for after sniffing round again he suddenly <u>made up his mind</u> , and darted away with an energy and <u>determination</u> such as he had not yet shown. (CVII.P96)	Toby memang kembali berjalan, sebab setelah mengendus-endus beberapa saat, ia tiba-tiba <u>mengambil keputusan</u> dan melesat dengan energi dan <u>kebulatan tekad</u> yang sebelumnya tidak ia perlihatkan. (CVII.P60)	√		
	<b>Chapter VIII. The Baker Street Irregulars</b>	<b>Bab VIII Gelandangan Baker Street</b>			
38	We took Toby round to each in turn, but, though he <u>sniffed earnestly</u> , he made no sign. (CVIII.P100)	Kami mengajak Toby berkeliling, tapi sekalipun <u>telah mengendus-endus matimatian</u> , ia tak memberikan tanda apapun. (CVIII.P62)			√
39	If you do, they will <u>instantly shut up like an oyster</u> . (CVIII.P104)	Kalau mereka sampai berpikiran begitu, mereka seketika akan <u>menutup mulut serapat tiram</u> . (CVIII.P65)	√		
40	“About twelve o’clock last night,” said the Standard, “Mr. Bartholomew Sholto, of Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Norwood, was found dead in his room under circumstances which point to <u>foul play</u> .” (CVIII.P107)	Sekitar pukul dua belas semalam (menurut Standard), Mr.Bartholomew Sholto, dari Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Noorwood, ditemukan tewas di kamarnya dalam situasi yang menunjukkan adanya <u>permainan kotor</u> . (CVIII.P67)		√	
41	I never remember feeling tired by work, though <u>idleness exhausts me completely</u> . (CVIII.P112)	Aku tidak merasa kelelahan karena bekerja, tapi bersantai justru <u>menguras tenagaku</u> . (CVIII.P69)	√		

42	I fancy that, even as it is, Jonathan Small would give a good deal not to have employed him. (CVIII.P114)	Kurasa Jonathan Small <u>menyesal setengah mati</u> telah memperkerjakan orang ini. (CVIII.P71)	√		
43	<b>Chapter IX. A Break in the Chain</b> (CIX.P115)	<b>Bab IX Kesempatan</b> (CIX.P72)	√		
44	“On Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” asked Holmes, <u>with the twinkle of a smile in his eyes.</u> (CIX.P116)	“Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” tanya Holmes dengan <u>mata berbinar-binar geli.</u> (CIX.P72)			√
45	Steadily we drew in upon them, yard by yard. In the silence of the night we could hear the panting and clanking of their machinery. (CIX.P143)	Kucoba menenangkan <u>induk semang</u> kami, tapi aku sendiri merasa agak tidak enak sewaktu sepanjang malam aku masih mendengar suara langkahnya dari waktu ke waktu, dan mengetahui betapa tersiksa dirinya karena dipaksa berdiam diri. (CIX.P74)		√	
46	<u>Not a word came</u> to us either from Wiggins or from the other agencies. (CIX.P119)	Tak <u>sepatuh kata</u> pun kami terima dari Wiggins atau dari pihak-pihak lainnya. (CIX.P75)	√		
47	“I have been turning it over in my mind, and I can see only one way out of it. (CIX.P120)	Aku sudah memikirkannya baik-baik, dan aku hanya melihat <u>satu jalan keluar</u> dari masalah ini. (CIX.P75)	√		
48	I tossed the paper down upon the table, but at that moment <u>my eye caught an advertisement</u> in the agony column. (CIX.P122)	Kulemparkan Koran ke meja, tapi pada saat itu pandanganku <u>menangkap sebuah iklan</u> di sana. (CIX.P76)	√		
49	I have known that young man go into a good many cases, but I never saw the case yet that he <u>could not throw a light upon.</u>	Aku tahu dia sudah <u>menangani banyak kasus</u> , tapi aku belum pernah menemukan kasus yang tak bisa <u>dipecahkannya.</u> (CIX.P78)		√	

	(CIX.P125)				
50	Altogether he gave me the impression of a respectable master mariner who <u>had fallen into years and poverty.</u> (CIX.P126)	Menurutku ia mantan kapten kapal yang telah pensiun dan <u>jatuh miskin.</u> (CIX.P78)	√		
51	“It was to him I was to tell it,” he repeated, with the <u>petulant obstinacy of a very old man.</u> (CIX.P126)	“Aku harus bicara sendiri dengannya,” ulang pria tersebut <u>dengan kekeraskepalaan orang yang sudah sangat tua.</u> (CIX.P79)		√	
	<b>Chapter X. The End of the Islander</b>	<b>Bab X Akhir Penduduk Pulau</b>			
52	He appeared to be in a <u>state of nervous exaltation.</u> (CX.P133)	Ia tampaknya sangat gelisah karena <u>kegembiraan yang meluap-luap.</u> (CX.P83)		√	
53	“Well, I gave my mind a thorough rest by <u>plunging into</u> a chemical analysis. (CX.P135)	“Well, kuistirahatkan benakku sepenuhnya dengan <u>membenamkan diri</u> ke sebuah analisis kimiawi.” (CX.P84)		√	
54	knew this man Small <u>had a certain degree of low cunning,</u> but I did not think him capable of anything in the nature of delicate finesse. (CX.P135)	Aku tahu si <u>Small</u> ini cukup licin, tapi kurasa dia tidak mampu melakukan apapun yang tergolong rumit. (CX.P84)			√
55	They paid Smith well <u>to hold his tongue,</u> reserved his launch for the final escape, and hurried to their lodgings with the treasure box. (CX.P136)	Mereka membayar Smith cukup besar untuk <u>menutup mulutnya,</u> menyiapkan kapalnya untuk pelarian terakhir, dan bergegas ke tempat penginapan mereka dengan membawa kotak harta itu. (CX.P85)	√		
56	The <u>furnaces roared,</u> and the powerful <u>engines whizzed and clanked, like a great metallic heart.</u>	<u>Tungku kapal meraung-raung, mesin-mesin yang kuat mendesis dan berdentang-dentang, bagai sebuah</u>		√	

	(CX.P141)	<u>jantung metalik raksasa.</u> (CX.P88)			
57	<u>Her sharp, steep prow cut through the river water</u> and sent two rolling waves to right and to left of us. (CX.P140)	Baling-balingnya yang tajam dan curam <u>memotong air sungai yang tenang</u> dan menimbulkan dua gelombang yang bergulung-gulung ke kiri dan ke kanan. (CX.P88)	√		
58	“I think we gain a little,” said Jones, with <u>his eyes on the Aurora.</u> (CX.P142)	“Kurasa kita sudah berhasil mempersempit jarak,” kata Jones <u>dengan mata terpaku</u> ke Aurora. (CX.P88)	√		
	<b>Chapter XI. The Great Agra Treasure</b>	<b>Bab XI harta KarunAgra yang Agung</b>			
59	He sat now with his handcuffed hands upon his lap, <u>and his head sunk upon</u> his breast, <u>while he looked with his keen, twinkling eyes</u> at the box which had been the cause of <u>his ill-doings.</u> (XI.P149)	Ia sekarang duduk dengan tangan terborgol di pangkuannya, kepalanya menunduk ke dada, sementara ia <u>memandang tajam</u> ke kotak yang menjadi penyebab kejahatannya. (CXI.P93)	√		
60	Once he looked up at me with <u>a gleam of something like humor in his eyes.</u> (XI.P151)	Sekali ia menengadah kepadaku, dan kulihat matanya <u>memancarkan sorot tawa.</u> (CXI.P93)		√	
61	She listened with parted lips and <u>shining eyes</u> to my recital of our adventures. (XI.P156)	Miss Morstan mendengarkan dengan <u>mulut menganga dan mata yang berkilau-kilau.</u> (CXI.P97)	√		
62	As I listened to the words and realized what they meant, <u>a great shadow seemed to pass from my soul.</u> (XI.P157)	Saat aku mendengar kata-katanya dan menyadari apa artinya, <u>rasanya seperti ada bayang-bayang besar yang beralih dari jiwaku.</u> (CXI.P98)		√	
63	Because this treasure, <u>these riches, sealed my lips.</u> (XI.P157)	Karena harta ini, kekayaan ini, sudah <u>mengunci bibirku.</u> (CXI.P98)	√		

	<b>Chapter XII. The Strange Story of Jonathan Small</b>	<b>Bab XII Kisah Aneh Jonathan Small</b>			
64	“Easier for me to throw, and easier for you to recover,” he answered, <u>with a shrewd, side long look.</u> (CXII.P162)	“Lebih mudah bagiku untuk membuangnya, dan lebih mudah bagi kalian untuk mendapatkannya kembali,” jawab Small <u>sambil melirik tajam.</u> (CXII.P101)	√		
65	Small had dropped his mask of stoicism, and all this came out in a <u>wild whirl of words, while his eyes blazed,</u> and the handcuffs clanked together with the impassioned movement of his hands. (CXII.P163)	Small tidak lagi apatis seperti semula, dan semua <u>ocehannya ini dilontarkan dengan berapi-api,</u> borgolnya beradu terus-menerus, seiring dengan gerakan liar tangannya. (CXII.P101)		√	
66	There he sat on his veranda, drinking whiskey-pegs and smoking cheroots, while <u>the country was in a blaze about him.</u> (CXII.P166)	Dia tetap duduk di berandanya, minum wiski dan mengisap cerutu, sementara di sekitarnya seluruh negeri <u>bagai sedang dilahap api.</u> (CXII.P103)	√		
67	I rode down to see what it was, <u>and the cold struck through my heart</u> when I found it was Dawson’s wife, all <u>cut into ribbons,</u> and half eaten by jackals and native dogs. (CXII.P167)	Aku turun untuk melihat benda apa itu, dan <u>hatiku bagai membeku</u> sewaktu kulihat bahwa benda itu istri Dawson, tercincang habis, sudah setengah dimakan serigala dan anjing-anjing kampung. (CXII.P103)		√	
68	The whole country was up <u>like a swarm of bees.</u> (CXII.P167)	Seluruh negeri <u>sedang bergejolak bagai segerombolan lebah.</u> (CXII.P104)	√		
69	At two in the morning the rounds passed, and <u>broke for a moment the weariness of the night.</u> (CXII.P172)	Pada pukul dua pagi, pemeriksaan pun datang dan sejenak <u>mematahkan kebosanan malam.</u> (CXII.P106)		√	
70	Had you been a lying Hindoo,	Seandainya kau seorang India		√	

	though you had sworn by all the gods in their false temples, <u>your blood would have been upon the knife</u> , and your body in the water. (CXII.P175)	pembohong, sekalipun kau sudah bersumpah demi semua dewa di kuil palsu mereka, <u>pisau ini sudah menghirup darahmu</u> dan mayatmu akan ada di sungai. (CXII.P108)			
71	Much has come to him from his father, and more still he has set by himself, <u>for he is of a low nature</u> and hoards his gold rather than spend it. (CXII.P175)	Sebagian besar harta kekayaannya berasal dari ayahnya, dan dia sendiri berhasil mengumpulkan banyak harta, karena dia <u>seorang yang rendah hati</u> dan lebih suka mengumpulkan emasnya daripada menghambur-hamburkannya. (CXII.P108)	√		
72	It gave me the chills to think of killing him, but I thought of the treasure, and <u>my heart set as hard as a flint within me</u> . (CXII.P178)	Aku agak takut untuk membunuhnya tapi aku memikirkan harta itu, dan <u>hatiku pun mengeras</u> . (CXII.P110)	√		
73	The more I looked at his fat, frightened face, the harder did it seem that we should <u>slay him in cold blood</u> . (CXII.P179)	Semakin kupandang wajahnya yang gemuk ketakutan, semakin sulit bagiku untuk membayangkan <u>membunuhnya dengan darah dingin</u> . (CXII.P110)		√	
74	<u>My heart softened to him</u> , but again the thought of <u>his treasure turned me hard and bitter</u> . (CXII.P181)	Aku merasa bersimpati padanya, tapi sekali lagi ingatan akan harta itu mengubah <u>perasaanku menjadi keras dan pahit</u> . (CXII.P111)		√	
75	I cast my firelock between his legs as he raced past, and he rolled twice over <u>like a shot rabbit</u> . (CXII.P181)	Kupulangkan senapanku ke sela kakinya sewaktu dia melintas lewat, dan dia berguling-guling <u>bagai seekor kelinci yang tertembak</u> . (CXII.P111)	√		
76	For myself, I confess that I had now conceived the utmost horror of the man, not only for <u>this cold-blooded</u> business in which he had	Sedangkan aku, kuakui bahwa sekarang aku merasa sangat ngeri terhadap orang ini, bukan hanya karena <u>sikap darah dinginnya</u> , tapi juga karena <u>caranya</u>		√	



	been concerned, but even more for the somewhat flippant and careless way in which he narrated it. (CXII.P181)	<u>yang dingin</u> dan tak acuh dalam menceritakan kisahnya. (CXII.P111)			
77	<u>A flying column</u> under Colonel Greathed came round to Agra and <u>cleared the Pandies away from it.</u> (CXII.P184)	Sepasukan tentara di bawah pimpinan Kolonel Greathed datang ke Agra dan <u>menyapu bersih para pemberontak.</u> (CXII.P113)		√	
78	In a moment, however, <u>our hopes were shattered</u> by our being arrested as the murderers of Achmet (CXII.P184)	Tapi hanya sesaat, <u>harapan kami hancur berantakan</u> dengan ditangkapnya kami pembunuh Achmet. (CXII.P113)	√		
79	All day <u>he would wander about as black as thunder,</u> and he took to drinking a deal more than was good for him. (CXII.P187)	Sepanjang hari <u>wajahnya semuram mendung</u> dan dia minum minuman keras melebihi batas. (CXII.P115)		√	
80	“‘It’s <u>a dirty business,</u> ’ the other answered. (CXII.P162)	“‘ <u>Ini urusan kotor,</u> ” kata Morstan. (CXII.P118)		√	
81	“‘Not so fast,’ said I, <u>growing colder as he got hot.</u> (CXII.P191)	“‘Tidak secepat itu,’ kataku dengan <u>sikap dingin,</u> sementara <u>ia semakin panas.</u> (CXII.P118)	√		
82	<u>I took him in hand,</u> though he was <u>as venomous as a young snake,</u> and after a couple of months I got him all right and able to walk. (CXII.P194)	Kurawat dia, sekalipun dia <u>sama beracunnya seperti seekor ular muda,</u> dan sesudah dua bulan aku berhasil menyembuhkan dirinya. (CXII.P119)	√		
83	I am <u>much obliged</u> to you both for your assistance. (CXII.P198)	Aku sangat <u>berhutang budi</u> atas bantuan kalian. (CXII.P123)	√		
Σ 83			49	26	8

**Personal Identity of The Common Readers or the Respondents**

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DN	Data I ST	Data II TT	The Explanation of the Degrees	The Degrees of Readability		
	Chapter I	Chapter I		HRD	MRD	LRD
1			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers. In other words, the target readers feel as if they read the original one, for example:</p> <p><b>ST: <u>kill two birds with one stone.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: <u>sambil menyelam minum air.</u></b></p> <p>Although literally they are not equivalent, they are regarded as HRD in terms of degrees of readability.</p>	√		
2			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to</p>		√	

			<p>understand the meaning. In other words, the target reader can not easily understand the meaning, eventhough if they read more and guess it, they can understand it. For example:</p> <p><b>ST: Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik.</u></b> Although they are literally equivalent, however they are regarded as MRD in terms of degrees of readability because the target readers are not easy to understand them.</p>			
3			<p>Idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers. Even the target readers can not catch the meaning at all. For example: ST: <b>What was I, an army surgeon with a weak leg <u>and a weaker banking-account</u></b></p> <p>TT: <b>Siapa aku ini, seorang</b></p>			√

			<p><b>ahli bedah Angkatan Darat dengan kaki lemah dan rekening bank yang lemah lagi.</b> Eventhough they are literaly equivalent, they are hardly to be understood by target readers. Therefore they are regarded as LRD in terms of degrees of readabiity</p>			
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NO	SE	TE	The Degrees of Readability		
			HRD	MRD	LRD
1	<b>The Sign of Four</b>	<b>Empat Pemburu Harta</b>	√		
-	<b>Chapter I</b> <b>The Science of Deduction</b>	<b>Bab I</b> <b>Ilmu pengetahuan deduksi</b>			
2	For some little time <u>his eyes rested thoughtfully</u> upon the sinewy forearm and wrist all dotted and scarred with innumerable puncture-marks. (CI.P1)	Sejenak <u>pandangannya terpaku</u> ke lengan dan pergelangannya yang langsing, yang dipenuhi bintik-bintik dan puluhan bekas jarum suntik. (CI.P2)	√		
3	and <u>my conscience swelled nightly</u> within me at the thought that I had lacked the courage to protest. (CI.P1)	Dan <u>hati nuraniku berteriak-teriak</u> menuntutku karena tidak memiliki keberanian untuk memprotes. (CI.P2)	√		
4	When Gregson or Lestrade or Athelney Jones <u>are out of their depths</u> which, by the way, is their normal state the matter is laid before me. (CI.P4)	Bilamana Gregson atau Lestrade atau Athelney Jones tak mampu <u>memecahkannya</u> dan biasanya demikian masalahnyapun diberitahukan padaku. (CI.P3)	√		
5	“I was never so <u>struck by anything</u> in my life. (CI.P5)	Aku belum pernah <u>terpukau seumur hidupku</u> . (CI.P4)	√		
6	Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science, and should be <u>treated in the same cold and unemotional manner</u> . (CI.P5)	Deteksi adalah, atau seharusnya adalah, sebuah ilmu pengetahuan eksakta, dan seharusnya diperlakukan dengan <u>sikap dingin</u> dan tidak emosional, sebagaimana ilmu pengetahuan lainnya. (CI.P4)	√		
7	You have attempted to tinge it with romanticism, which produces much the same effect as if you	Ku sudah mencoba mencampurkan sedikit romantisme ke dalamnya, hingga kesannya seperti kalau kau menyisipkan	√		

	<u>worked a love-story or an elopement</u> into the fifth proposition of Euclid.” (CI.P5)	kisah cinta atau <u>kawin lari</u> dalam proposal kelima Euclid. (CI.P4)			
8	In my heart I accused my companion of putting forward <u>a most lame and impotent excuse</u> to cover his failure. (CI.P11)	Dalam hati aku menuduh temanku mengajukan <u>alasan yang paling lemah dan impoten</u> untuk menutupi kegagalannya. (CI.P7)			√
9	I sprang from my chair and limped impatiently about the room <u>with considerable bitterness in my heart.</u> (CI.P11)	Aku melompat bangkit dari kursiku dan tertatih-tatih tak sabar dalam ruangan itu, <u>dengan kepahitan yang cukup besar dalam hatiku.</u> (CI.P8)			√
10	I had opened my mouth to reply to this tirade, <u>when with a crisp knock</u> our landlady entered, bearing a card upon the brass salver (CI.P14)	Aku baru hendak menjawab, tapi terdengar <u>ketukan tajam</u> , dan pengurus rumah kami masuk, membawa sehelai kartu nama di atas baki kuningan. (CI.P9)		√	
	<b>Chapter II. The Statement of The Case</b>	<b>Bab II Penjabaran Kasus</b>			
11	“I have come to you, Mr. Holmes,” she said, “because you once enabled my employer, Mrs. Cecil Forrester, <u>to unravel a little domestic complication.</u> (CII.P16)	“Saya datang menemui anda, Mr. Holmes,” katanya,”Karena anda pernah mambantu majikan saya, Mrs.Cecil Forrester, <u>memecahkan masalah rumah tangganya.</u> (CII.P11)	√		
12	Holmes rubbed his hands, and <u>his eyes glistened.</u> (CII.P16)	Holmes menggosok-gosok tangannya, dan <u>matanya berkilau-kilau.</u> (CII.P11)		√	
13	Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u> (CII.P20)	“Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik!</u> ” (CII.P14)		√	
14	I should not like to suggest <u>false hopes,</u> .... (CII.P21)	Aku tidak ingin memberi anda <u>harapan palsu,</u> ... (CII.P14)	√		
15	I sat in the window with the	Aku duduk di jendela, membaca buku	√		

	volume in my hand, but <u>my thoughts were far from</u> the daring speculations of the writer. (CII.P22)	tersebut, tapi <u>pikiranku melayang</u> sangat jauh dari spekulasi penulisnya yang berani. (CII.P16)			
16	I hurried away to my desk and <u>plunged furiously into</u> the latest treatise upon pathology. (CII.P22)	Aku bergegas ke mejaku dan <u>menenggelamkan diri</u> dalam artikel terbaru mengenai patologi. (CII.P16)	√		
17	If <u>my future were black</u> , it was better surely to face it like a man. (CII.P23)	Kalau <u>masa depanku gelap</u> , kelas lebih baik aku menghadapinya selayaknya seorang laki-laki, (CII.P16)		√	
18	.. than to attempt to <u>brighten it</u> by mere the-wisps of the imagination. (CII.P23)	..daripada <u>berusaha mencerahkannya</u> dengan imajinasi-imajinasi yang sia-sia. (CII.P16)		√	
19	<b>Chapter III. In Quest of a Solution</b> (CIII.P25)	<b>Bab III Pencarian Pemecahan</b> (CIII.P17)			
20	our present expedition and its possible outcome, but our companion maintained <u>his impenetrable reserve until the end of our journey.</u> (CIII.P28)	Tapi ekspedisi kita nanti malam <u>akan memecahkan semuanya.</u> (CIII.P18)	√		
21	There was, to my mind, <u>something eerie and ghost-like in the endless procession of faces which flitted across these narrow bars of light,—sad faces and glad, haggard and merry.</u> (CIII.P28)	Bagi benakku, berkas-berkas <u>cahaya tersebut</u> <u>bagai menampilkan wajah-wajah yang timbul-tenggelam</u> , wajah-wajah sedih dan gembira, kasar dan riang. (CIII.P19)		√	
22	In front a continuous stream of hansoms and fourwheelers were rattling up, <u>discharging their cargoes of shirt-fronted men and</u>	Di depan, berpuluh-puluh kereta datang dan pergi, <u>memuntahkan muatan mereka</u> , (CIII.P19)		√	

	beshawled, bediamonded women. (CIII.P29)				
23	He bent a pair of wonderfully penetrating and <u>questioning eyes</u> upon us. (CIII.P29)	Pria tersebut <u>menatap kami dengan tajam.</u> (CIII.P20)	√		
	<b>Chapter IV. The Story of the Bald-Headed Man</b>	<b>BAB IV Kisah Pria Botak</b>			
24	I could have struck the man across the face, <u>so hot was I at this callous and offhand reference</u> to so delicate a matter. (CIV.P37)	Aku hampir saja menghantam pria tersebut telak di wajahnya, <u>karena begitu panas mendengar komentar sedingin itu</u> terhadap masalah sepeka ini. (CIV.P23)	√		
25	We can settle everything satisfactorily among ourselves, without <u>any interference.</u> (CIV.P37)	Kita bisa membereskan segalanya dengan memuaskan diantara kita sendiri tanpa <u>campur tangan pihak lain.</u> (CIV.P23)	√		
26	“When I first determined to make this communication to you,” said he, (CIV.P37)	“sewaktu pertama kali <u>membulatkan tekad</u> untuk berkomunikasi dengan anda,” (CIV.P24)	√		
27	And yet I have made no use of it myself, <u>so blind and foolish</u> a thing is avarice. (CIV.P38)	Padahal aku tidak menggunakan harta itu sungguh <u>membabi buta</u> dan tolol keangkuhanku. (CIV.P26)			√
28	Here at least was a problem which <u>would tax his sagacity to the utmost.</u> (CIV.P37)	Akhirnya ada masalah yang akan <u>menguras tenaganya</u> habis-habisan. (CIV.P28)	√		
	<b>Chapter V. The Tragedy of Pondicherry Lodge</b>	<b>Bab V Tragedi Pondicherry Lodge</b>			
29	“Very sorry, Mr. Thaddeus,” said the porter, <u>inexorably.</u> (CV.P53)	“Maafkan aku, Mr. Thaddeus,” kata porter tersebut <u>dengan keras kepala.</u> (CV.P33)	√		



30	Holmes swung it slowly round and <u>peered keenly at</u> the house, and at the great rubbish-heaps which cumbered the grounds. (CV.P56)	Holmes mengayunkannya perlahan-lahan dan <u>memandang tajam</u> ke rumah dan tumpukan tanah besar yang menghiasi lahan tersebut. (CV.P35)	√		
31	At that moment the door of the house burst open, and Thaddeus Sholto came running out, with his hands thrown forward and <u>terror in his eyes</u> . (CV.P56)	Pada saat itu pintu rumah terhempas membuka dan Thaddeus Sholto berlari keluar, tangannya terjulur ke depan dan <u>matanya memancarkan kengerian</u> . (CV.P35)		√	
	<b>Chapter VI. Sherlock Holmes Gives a Demonstration</b>	<b>Bab VI Sherlock Holmes mendemonstrasikan</b>			
32	how far can a speciallytrained hound follow <u>so pungent a smell as this?</u> (CVI.P71)	Berapa jauh seekor anjing pelacak terlatih bisa mengikuti <u>bau setajam ini</u> . (CVI.P44)	√		
33	But halloo! here are <u>the accredited representatives of the law</u> .” (CVI.P71)	Tapi sekarang <u>penegak hukum</u> sudah datang. (CVI.P44)	√		
34	he said, “has caused us rather to lose sight of the original purpose of our journey.” (CVI.P77)	Kita sudah biasa melihat <u>manusia memandang rendah</u> apa yang tidak bisa dipahaminya. (CVI.P49)	√		
	<b>Chapter VII. The Episode of the Barrel</b>	<b>Bab VII Episode Tong</b>			
35	She has told me since that <u>she thought me cold</u> and distant upon that journey. (CVII.P86)	Kelak ia memberitahuku bahwa sepanjang perjalanan malam itu, ia merasa aku <u>bersikap dingin</u> dan menjauh. (CVII.P50)	√		
36	By the time that I got out into the grounds Sherlock Holmes was on the roof,	Saat aku keluar di bawah, Sherlock Holmes telah berada di atap, dan aku bisa <u>melihatnya</u> <u>bagai seekor ulat</u>			√

	and I could <u>see him like an enormous glow-worm crawling</u> very slowly along the ridge. (CVII.P86)	<u>raksasa yang bercahaya</u> , merayap perlahan-lahan di sepanjang tepi atap. (CVII.P54)			
37	He was indeed off, for after sniffing round again he suddenly <u>made up his mind</u> , and darted away with an energy and <u>determination</u> such as he had not yet shown. (CVII.P96)	Toby memang kembali berjalan, sebab setelah mengendus-endus beberapa saat, ia tiba-tiba <u>mengambil keputusan</u> dan melesat dengan energi dan <u>kebulatan tekad</u> yang sebelumnya tidak ia perlihatkan. (CVII.P60)	√		
	<b>Chapter VIII. The Baker Street Irregulars</b>	<b>Bab VIII Gelandangan Baker Street</b>			
38	We took Toby round to each in turn, but, though he <u>sniffed earnestly</u> , he made no sign. (CVIII.P100)	Kami mengajak Toby berkeliling, tapi sekalipun <u>telah mengendus-endus matimatian</u> , ia tak memberikan tanda apapun. (CVIII.P62)		√	
39	If you do, they will <u>instantly shut up like an oyster</u> . (CVIII.P104)	Kalau mereka sampai berpikiran begitu, mereka seketika akan <u>menutup mulut serapat tiram</u> . (CVIII.P65)		√	
40	“About twelve o’clock last night,” said the Standard, “Mr. Bartholomew Sholto, of Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Norwood, was found dead in his room under circumstances which point to <u>foul play</u> .” (CVIII.P107)	Sekitar pukul dua belas semalam (menurut Standard), Mr.Bartholomew Sholto, dari Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Noorwood, ditemukan tewas di kamarnya dalam situasi yang menunjukkan adanya <u>permainan kotor</u> . (CVIII.P67)	√		
41	I never remember feeling tired by work, though <u>idleness exhausts me completely</u> . (CVIII.P112)	Aku tidak merasa kelelahan karena bekerja, tapi bersantai justru <u>menguras tenagaku</u> . (CVIII.P69)	√		

42	I fancy that, even as it is, Jonathan Small would give a good deal not to have employed him. (CVIII.P114)	Kurasa Jonathan Small <u>menyesal setengah mati</u> telah memperkerjakan orang ini. (CVIII.P71)	√		
43	<b>Chapter IX. A Break in the Chain</b> (CIX.P115)	<b>Bab IX Kesempatan</b> (CIX.P72)	√		
44	“On Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” asked Holmes, <u>with the twinkle of a smile in his eyes.</u> (CIX.P116)	“Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” tanya Holmes dengan <u>mata berbinar-binar geli.</u> (CIX.P72)		√	
45	Steadily we drew in upon them, yard by yard. In the silence of the night we could hear the panting and clanking of their machinery. (CIX.P143)	Kucoba menenangkan <u>induk semang</u> kami, tapi aku sendiri merasa agak tidak enak sewaktu sepanjang malam aku masih mendengar suara langkahnya dari waktu ke waktu, dan mengetahui betapa tersiksa dirinya karena dipaksa berdiam diri. (CIX.P74)	√		
46	<u>Not a word came</u> to us either from Wiggins or from the other agencies. (CIX.P119)	Tak <u>sepatuh kata</u> pun kami terima dari Wiggins atau dari pihak-pihak lainnya. (CIX.P75)	√		
47	“I have been turning it over in my mind, and I can see only one way out of it. (CIX.P120)	Aku sudah memikirkannya baik-baik, dan aku hanya melihat <u>satu jalan keluar</u> dari masalah ini. (CIX.P75)	√		
48	I tossed the paper down upon the table, but at that moment <u>my eye caught an advertisement</u> in the agony column. (CIX.P122)	Kulemparkan Koran ke meja, tapi pada saat itu pandanganku <u>menangkap sebuah iklan</u> di sana. (CIX.P76)	√		
49	I have known that young man go into a good many cases, but I never saw the case yet that he could not throw a light upon.	Aku tahu dia sudah <u>menangani banyak kasus</u> , tapi aku belum pernah menemukan kasus yang tak bisa <u>dipecahkannya</u> . (CIX.P78)	√		

	(CIX.P125)				
50	Altogether he gave me the impression of a respectable master mariner who <u>had fallen into years and poverty.</u> (CIX.P126)	Menurutku ia mantan kapten kapal yang telah pensiun dan <u>jatuh miskin.</u> (CIX.P78)	√		
51	“It was to him I was to tell it,” he repeated, with the <u>petulant obstinacy of a very old man.</u> (CIX.P126)	“Aku harus bicara sendiri dengannya,” ulang pria tersebut <u>dengan kekeraskepalaan orang yang sudah sangat tua.</u> (CIX.P79)			√
	<b>Chapter X. The End of the Islander</b>	<b>Bab X Akhir Penduduk Pulau</b>			
52	He appeared to be in a <u>state of nervous exaltation.</u> (CX.P133)	Ia tampaknya sangat gelisah karena <u>kegembiraan yang meluap-luap.</u> (CX.P83)			√
53	“Well, I gave my mind a thorough rest by <u>plunging into</u> a chemical analysis. (CX.P135)	“Well, kuistirahatkan benakku sepenuhnya dengan <u>membenamkan diri</u> ke sebuah analisis kimiawi.” (CX.P84)	√		
54	knew this man Small <u>had a certain degree of low cunning,</u> but I did not think him capable of anything in the nature of delicate finesse. (CX.P135)	Aku tahu si <u>Small</u> ini cukup licin, tapi kurasa dia tidak mampu melakukan apapun yang tergolong rumit. (CX.P84)			√
55	They paid Smith well <u>to hold his tongue,</u> reserved his launch for the final escape, and hurried to their lodgings with the treasure box. (CX.P136)	Mereka membayar Smith cukup besar untuk <u>menutup mulutnya,</u> menyiapkan kapalnya untuk pelarian terakhir, dan bergegas ke tempat penginapan mereka dengan membawa kotak harta itu. (CX.P85)	√		
56	The <u>furnaces roared,</u> and the powerful <u>engines whizzed and clanked,</u> like a great metallic heart.	<u>Tungku kapal meraung-raung, mesin-mesin yang kuat mendesis dan berdentang-dentang,</u> <u>bagai sebuah</u>		√	

	(CX.P141)	<u>jantung metalik raksasa.</u> (CX.P88)			
57	<u>Her sharp, steep prow cut through the river water and sent two rolling waves to right and to left of us.</u> (CX.P140)	Baling-balingnya yang tajam dan curam <u>memotong air sungai yang tenang</u> dan menimbulkan dua gelombang yang bergulung-gulung ke kiri dan ke kanan. (CX.P88)	√		
58	“I think we gain a little,” said Jones, with <u>his eyes on the Aurora.</u> (CX.P142)	“Kurasa kita sudah berhasil mempersempit jarak,” kata Jones <u>dengan mata terpaku</u> ke Aurora. (CX.P88)	√		
	<b>Chapter XI. The Great Agra Treasure</b>	<b>Bab XI harta KarunAgra yang Agung</b>			
59	He sat now with his handcuffed hands upon his lap, <u>and his head sunk upon</u> his breast, <u>while he looked with his keen, twinkling eyes</u> at the box which had been the cause of <u>his ill-doings.</u> (XI.P149)	Ia sekarang duduk dengan tangan terborgol di pangkuannya, kepalanya menunduk ke dada, sementara ia <u>memandang tajam</u> ke kotak yang menjadi penyebab kejahatannya. (CXI.P93)	√		
60	Once he looked up at me with <u>a gleam of something like humor in his eyes.</u> (XI.P151)	Sekali ia menengadah kepadaku, dan kulihat <u>matanya memancarkan sorot tawa.</u> (CXI.P93)	√		
61	She listened with parted lips and <u>shining eyes</u> to my recital of our adventures. (XI.P156)	Miss Morstan mendengarkan dengan <u>mulut menganga dan mata yang berkilau-kilau.</u> (CXI.P97)	√		
62	As I listened to the words and realized what they meant, <u>a great shadow seemed to pass from my soul.</u> (XI.P157)	Saat aku mendengar kata-katanya dan menyadari apa artinya, <u>rasanya seperti ada bayang-bayang besar yang beralih dari jiwaku.</u> (CXI.P98)			√
63	Because this treasure, <u>these riches, sealed my lips.</u> (XI.P157)	Karena harta ini, kekayaan ini, sudah <u>mengunci bibirku.</u> (CXI.P98)		√	

	<b>Chapter XII. The Strange Story of Jonathan Small</b>	<b>Bab XII Kisah Aneh Jonathan Small</b>			
64	“Easier for me to throw, and easier for you to recover,” he answered, <u>with a shrewd, side long look.</u> (CXII.P162)	“Lebih mudah bagiku untuk membuangnya, dan lebih mudah bagi kalian untuk mendapatkannya kembali,” jawab Small <u>sambil melirik tajam.</u> (CXII.P101)		√	
65	Small had dropped his mask of stoicism, and all this came out in a <u>wild whirl of words, while his eyes blazed,</u> and the handcuffs clanked together with the impassioned movement of his hands. (CXII.P163)	Small tidak lagi apatis seperti semula, dan semua <u>ocehannya ini dilontarkan dengan berapi-api,</u> borgolnya beradu terus-menerus, seiring dengan gerakan liar tangannya. (CXII.P101)	√		
66	There he sat on his veranda, drinking whiskey-pegs and smoking cheroots, while <u>the country was in a blaze about him.</u> (CXII.P166)	Dia tetap duduk di berandanya, minum wiski dan mengisap cerutu, sementara di sekitarnya seluruh negeri <u>bagai sedang dilahap api.</u> (CXII.P103)		√	
67	I rode down to see what it was, <u>and the cold struck through my heart</u> when I found it was Dawson’s wife, all <u>cut into ribbons,</u> and half eaten by jackals and native dogs. (CXII.P167)	Aku turun untuk melihat benda apa itu, dan <u>hatiku bagai membeku</u> sewaktu kulihat bahwa benda itu istri Dawson, tercincang habis, sudah setengah dimakan serigala dan anjing-anjing kampung. (CXII.P103)		√	
68	The whole country was up <u>like a swarm of bees.</u> (CXII.P167)	Seluruh negeri <u>sedang bergejolak bagai segerombolan lebah.</u> (CXII.P104)		√	
69	At two in the morning the rounds passed, and <u>broke for a moment the weariness of the night.</u> (CXII.P172)	Pada pukul dua pagi, pemeriksaan pun datang dan sejenak <u>mematahkan kebosanan malam.</u> (CXII.P106)			√
70	Had you been a lying Hindoo,	Seandainya kau seorang India			√

	though you had sworn by all the gods in their false temples, <u>your blood would have been upon the knife</u> , and your body in the water. (CXII.P175)	pembohong, sekalipun kau sudah bersumpah demi semua dewa di kuil palsu mereka, <u>pisau ini sudah menghirup darahmu</u> dan mayatmu akan ada di sungai. (CXII.P108)			
71	Much has come to him from his father, and more still he has set by himself, <u>for he is of a low nature</u> and hoards his gold rather than spend it. (CXII.P175)	Sebagian besar harta kekayaannya berasal dari ayahnya, dan dia sendiri berhasil mengumpulkan banyak harta, karena dia <u>seorang yang rendah hati</u> dan lebih suka mengumpulkan emasnya daripada menghambur-hamburkannya. (CXII.P108)		√	
72	It gave me the chills to think of killing him, but I thought of the treasure, and <u>my heart set as hard as a flint within me</u> . (CXII.P178)	Aku agak takut untuk membunuhnya tapi aku memikirkan harta itu, dan <u>hatiku pun mengeras</u> . (CXII.P110)		√	
73	The more I looked at his fat, frightened face, the harder did it seem that we should <u>slay him in cold blood</u> . (CXII.P179)	Semakin kupandang wajahnya yang gemuk ketakutan, semakin sulit bagiku untuk membayangkan <u>membunuhnya dengan darah dingin</u> . (CXII.P110)	√		
74	<u>My heart softened to him</u> , but again the thought of <u>his treasure turned me hard and bitter</u> . (CXII.P181)	Aku merasa bersimpati padanya, tapi sekali lagi ingatan akan harta itu mengubah <u>perasaanku menjadi keras dan pahit</u> . (CXII.P111)		√	
75	I cast my firelock between his legs as he raced past, and he rolled twice over <u>like a shot rabbit</u> . (CXII.P181)	Kupulangkan senapanku ke sela kakinya sewaktu dia melintas lewat, dan dia berguling-guling <u>bagai seekor kelinci yang tertembak</u> . (CXII.P111)	√		
76	For myself, I confess that I had now conceived the utmost horror of the man, not only for <u>this cold-blooded</u> business in which he had	Sedangkan aku, kuakui bahwa sekarang aku merasa sangat ngeri terhadap orang ini, bukan hanya karena <u>sikap darah dinginnya</u> , tapi juga karena <u>caranya</u>			√

	been concerned, but even more for the somewhat flippant and careless way in which he narrated it. (CXII.P181)	<u>yang dingin</u> dan tak acuh dalam menceritakan kisahnya. (CXII.P111)			
77	<u>A flying column</u> under Colonel Greathed came round to Agra and <u>cleared the Pandies away from it.</u> (CXII.P184)	Sepasukan tentara di bawah pimpinan Kolonel Greathed datang ke Agra dan <u>menyapu bersih para pemberontak.</u> (CXII.P113)	√		
78	In a moment, however, <u>our hopes were shattered</u> by our being arrested as the murderers of Achmet (CXII.P184)	Tapi hanya sesaat, <u>harapan kami hancur berantakan</u> dengan ditangkapnya kami pembunuh Achmet. (CXII.P113)	√		
79	All day <u>he would wander about as black as thunder,</u> and he took to drinking a deal more than was good for him. (CXII.P187)	Sepanjang hari <u>wajahnya semuram mendung</u> dan dia minum minuman keras melebihi batas. (CXII.P115)		√	
80	“‘It’s <u>a dirty business,</u> ’ the other answered. (CXII.P162)	“‘ <u>Ini urusan kotor,</u> ” kata Morstan. (CXII.P118)			√
81	“‘Not so fast,’ said I, <u>growing colder as he got hot.</u> (CXII.P191)	“‘Tidak secepat itu,’ kataku dengan <u>sikap dingin,</u> sementara <u>ia semakin panas.</u> (CXII.P118)	√		
82	<u>I took him in hand,</u> though he was <u>as venomous as a young snake,</u> and after a couple of months I got him all right and able to walk. (CXII.P194)	Kurawat dia, sekalipun dia <u>sama beracunnya seperti seekor ular muda,</u> dan sesudah dua bulan aku berhasil menyembuhkan dirinya. (CXII.P119)		√	
83	I am <u>much obliged</u> to you both for your assistance. (CXII.P198)	Aku sangat <u>berhutang budi</u> atas bantuan kalian. (CXII.P123)	√		
Σ 83			48	23	12



**Personal Identity of The Common Readers or the Respondents**

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DN	Data I ST	Data II TT	The Explanation of the Degrees	The Degrees of Readability		
	Chapter I	Chapter I		HRD	MRD	LRD
1			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers. In other words, the target readers feel as if they read the original one, for example:</p> <p><b>ST: <u>kill two birds with one stone.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: <u>sambil menyelam minum air.</u></b></p> <p>Although literally they are not equivalent, they are regarded as HRD in terms of degrees of readability.</p>	√		
2			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to</p>		√	

			<p>understand the meaning. In other words, the target reader can not easily understand the meaning, eventhough if they read more and guess it, they can understand it. For example:</p> <p><b>ST: Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik.</u></b> Although they are literally equivalent, however they are regarded as MRD in terms of degrees of readability because the target readers are not easy to understand them.</p>			
3			<p>Idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers. Even the target readers can not catch the meaning at all. For example: ST: <b>What was I, an army surgeon with a weak leg <u>and a weaker banking-account</u></b></p> <p>TT: <b>Siapa aku ini, seorang</b></p>			√

			<p><b>ahli bedah Angkatan Darat dengan kaki lemah dan rekening bank yang lemah lagi.</b> Eventhough they are literaly equivalent, they are hardly to be understood by target readers. Therefore they are regarded as LRD in terms of degrees of readabiity</p>			
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NO	SE	TE	The Degrees of Readability		
			HRD	MRD	LRD
1	<b>The Sign of Four</b>	<b>Empat Pemburu Harta</b>	√		
-	<b>Chapter I</b> <b>The Science of Deduction</b>	<b>Bab I</b> <b>Ilmu pengetahuan deduksi</b>			
2	For some little time <u>his eyes rested thoughtfully</u> upon the sinewy forearm and wrist all dotted and scarred with innumerable puncture-marks. (CI.P1)	Sejenak <u>pandangannya terpaku</u> ke lengan dan pergelangannya yang langsing, yang dipenuhi bintik-bintik dan puluhan bekas jarum suntik. (CI.P2)	√		
3	and <u>my conscience swelled nightly</u> within me at the thought that I had lacked the courage to protest. (CI.P1)	Dan <u>hati nuraniku berteriak-teriak</u> menuntutku karena tidak memiliki keberanian untuk memprotes. (CI.P2)	√		
4	When Gregson or Lestrade or Athelney Jones <u>are out of their depths</u> which, by the way, is their normal state the matter is laid before me. (CI.P4)	Bilamana Gregson atau Lestrade atau Athelney Jones tak mampu <u>memecahkannya</u> dan biasanya demikian masalahnyapun diberitahukan padaku. (CI.P3)		√	
5	“I was never so <u>struck by anything</u> in my life. (CI.P5)	Aku belum pernah <u>terpukau seumur hidupku</u> . (CI.P4)	√		
6	Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science, and should be <u>treated in the same cold and unemotional manner</u> . (CI.P5)	Deteksi adalah, atau seharusnya adalah, sebuah ilmu pengetahuan eksakta, dan seharusnya diperlakukan dengan <u>sikap dingin</u> dan tidak emosional, sebagaimana ilmu pengetahuan lainnya. (CI.P4)	√		
7	You have attempted to tinge it with romanticism, which produces much the same effect as if you	Ku sudah mencoba mencampurkan sedikit romantisme ke dalamnya, hingga kesannya seperti kalau kau menyisipkan	√		

	<u>worked a love-story or an elopement</u> into the fifth proposition of Euclid.” (CI.P5)	kisah cinta atau <u>kawin lari</u> dalam proposal kelima Euclid. (CI.P4)			
8	In my heart I accused my companion of putting forward <u>a most lame and impotent excuse</u> to cover his failure. (CI.P11)	Dalam hati aku menuduh temanku mengajukan <u>alasan yang paling lemah</u> dan <u>impoten</u> untuk menutupi kegagalannya. (CI.P7)			√
9	I sprang from my chair and limped impatiently about the room <u>with considerable bitterness in my heart.</u> (CI.P11)	Aku melompat bangkit dari kursiku dan tertatih-tatih tak sabar dalam ruangan itu, <u>dengan kepahitan yang cukup besar dalam hatiku.</u> (CI.P8)		√	
10	I had opened my mouth to reply to this tirade, <u>when with a crisp knock</u> our landlady entered, bearing a card upon the brass salver (CI.P14)	Aku baru hendak menjawab, tapi terdengar <u>ketukan tajam</u> , dan pengurus rumah kami masuk, membawa sehelai kartu nama di atas baki kuningan. (CI.P9)	√		
	<b>Chapter II. The Statement of The Case</b>	<b>Bab II Penjabaran Kasus</b>			
11	“I have come to you, Mr. Holmes,” she said, “because you once enabled my employer, Mrs. Cecil Forrester, <u>to unravel a little domestic complication.</u> (CII.P16)	“Saya datang menemui anda, Mr. Holmes,” katanya,”Karena anda pernah mambantu majikan saya, Mrs.Cecil Forrester, <u>memecahkan masalah rumah tangganya.</u> (CII.P11)	√		
12	Holmes rubbed his hands, and <u>his eyes glistened.</u> (CII.P16)	Holmes menggosok-gosok tangannya, dan <u>matanya berkilau-kilau.</u> (CII.P11)	√		
13	Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u> (CII.P20)	“Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik!</u> ” (CII.P14)		√	
14	I should not like to suggest <u>false hopes,</u> .... (CII.P21)	Aku tidak ingin memberi anda <u>harapan palsu,</u> ... (CII.P14)	√		
15	I sat in the window with the	Aku duduk di jendela, membaca buku	√		

	volume in my hand, but <u>my thoughts were far from</u> the daring speculations of the writer. (CII.P22)	tersebut, tapi <u>pikiranku melayang</u> sangat jauh dari spekulasi penulisnya yang berani. (CII.P16)			
16	I hurried away to my desk and <u>plunged furiously into</u> the latest treatise upon pathology. (CII.P22)	Aku bergegas ke mejaku dan <u>menenggelamkan diri</u> dalam artikel terbaru mengenai patologi. (CII.P16)	√		
17	If <u>my future were black</u> , it was better surely to face it like a man. (CII.P23)	Kalau <u>masa depanku gelap</u> , kelas lebih baik aku menghadapinya selayaknya seorang laki-laki, (CII.P16)		√	
18	.. than to attempt to <u>brighten it</u> by mere the-wisps of the imagination. (CII.P23)	..daripada <u>berusaha mencerahkannya</u> dengan imajinasi-imajinasi yang sia-sia. (CII.P16)		√	
19	<b>Chapter III. In Quest of a Solution</b> (CIII.P25)	<b>Bab III Pencarian Pemecahan</b> (CIII.P17)		√	
20	<u>end of our journey.</u> (CIII.P28) our present expedition and its possible outcome, but our companion maintained <u>his impenetrable reserve until the</u>	Tapi ekspedisi kita nanti malam <u>akan memecahkan semuanya.</u> (CIII.P18)		√	
21	There was, to my mind, <u>something eerie and ghost-like in the endless procession of faces which flitted across these narrow bars of light,—sad faces and glad, haggard and merry.</u> (CIII.P28)	Bagi benakku, berkas-berkas <u>cahaya tersebut bagai menampilkan wajah-wajah yang timbul-tenggelam</u> , wajah-wajah sedih dan gembira, kasar dan riang. (CIII.P19)	√		
22	In front a continuous stream of hansoms and fourwheelers were rattling up, <u>discharging their cargoes of shirt-fronted men and</u>	Di depan, berpuluh-puluh kereta datang dan pergi, <u>memuntahkan muatan mereka</u> , (CIII.P19)		√	

	beshawled, bediamonded women. (CIII.P29)				
23	He bent a pair of wonderfully penetrating and <u>questioning eyes</u> upon us. (CIII.P29)	Pria tersebut <u>menatap kami dengan tajam.</u> (CIII.P20)	√		
	<b>Chapter IV. The Story of the Bald-Headed Man</b>	<b>BAB IV Kisah Pria Botak</b>			
24	I could have struck the man across the face, <u>so hot was I at this callous and offhand reference</u> to so delicate a matter. (CIV.P37)	Aku hampir saja menghantam pria tersebut telak di wajahnya, <u>karena begitu panas mendengar komentar sedingin itu</u> terhadap masalah sepeka ini. (CIV.P23)	√		
25	We can settle everything satisfactorily among ourselves, without <u>any interference.</u> (CIV.P37)	Kita bisa membereskan segalanya dengan memuaskan diantara kita sendiri tanpa <u>campur tangan pihak lain.</u> (CIV.P23)	√		
26	“When I first determined to make this communication to you,” said he, (CIV.P37)	“sewaktu pertama kali <u>membulatkan tekad</u> untuk berkomunikasi dengan anda,” (CIV.P24)	√		
27	And yet I have made no use of it myself, <u>so blind and foolish</u> a thing is avarice. (CIV.P38)	Padahal aku tidak menggunakan harta itu sungguh <u>membabi buta</u> dan tolol keangkuhanku. (CIV.P26)	√		
28	Here at least was a problem which <u>would tax his sagacity to the utmost.</u> (CIV.P37)	Akhirnya ada masalah yang akan <u>menguras tenaganya</u> habis-habisan. (CIV.P28)	√		
	<b>Chapter V. The Tragedy of Pondicherry Lodge</b>	<b>Bab V Tragedi Pondicherry Lodge</b>			
29	“Very sorry, Mr. Thaddeus,” said the porter, <u>inexorably.</u> (CV.P53)	“Maafkan aku, Mr. Thaddeus,” kata porter tersebut <u>dengan keras kepala.</u> (CV.P33)	√		

30	Holmes swung it slowly round and <u>peered keenly at</u> the house, and at the great rubbish-heaps which cumbered the grounds. (CV.P56)	Holmes mengayunkannya perlahan-lahan dan <u>memandang tajam</u> ke rumah dan tumpukan tanah besar yang menghiasi lahan tersebut. (CV.P35)	√		
31	At that moment the door of the house burst open, and Thaddeus Sholto came running out, with his hands thrown forward and <u>terror in his eyes</u> . (CV.P56)	Pada saat itu pintu rumah terhempas membuka dan Thaddeus Sholto berlari keluar, tangannya terjulur ke depan dan <u>matanya memancarkan kengerian</u> . (CV.P35)			√
	<b>Chapter VI. Sherlock Holmes Gives a Demonstration</b>	<b>Bab VI Sherlock Holmes mendemonstrasikan</b>			
32	how far can a speciallytrained hound follow <u>so pungent a smell as this?</u> (CVI.P71)	Berapa jauh seekor anjing pelacak terlatih bisa mengikuti <u>bau setajam ini</u> . (CVI.P44)	√		
33	But halloo! here are <u>the accredited representatives of the law</u> .” (CVI.P71)	Tapi sekarang <u>penegak hukum</u> sudah datang. (CVI.P44)	√		
34	he said, “has caused us rather to lose sight of the original purpose of our journey.” (CVI.P77)	Kita sudah biasa melihat <u>manusia memandang rendah</u> apa yang tidak bisa dipahaminya. (CVI.P49)			
				√	
	<b>Chapter VII. The Episode of the Barrel</b>	<b>Bab VII Episode Tong</b>			
35	She has told me since that <u>she thought me cold</u> and distant upon that journey. (CVII.P86)	Kelak ia memberitahuku bahwa sepanjang perjalanan malam itu, ia merasa aku <u>bersikap dingin</u> dan menjauh. (CVII.P50)	√		
36	By the time that I got out into the grounds Sherlock Holmes was on the roof,	Saat aku keluar di bawah, Sherlock Holmes telah berada di atap, dan aku bisa <u>melihatnya</u> <u>bagai seekor ulat</u>		√	



	and I could <u>see him like an enormous glow-worm crawling</u> very slowly along the ridge. (CVII.P86)	<u>raksasa yang bercahaya</u> , merayap perlahan-lahan di sepanjang tepi atap. (CVII.P54)			
37	He was indeed off, for after sniffing round again he suddenly <u>made up his mind</u> , and darted away with an energy and <u>determination</u> such as he had not yet shown. (CVII.P96)	Toby memang kembali berjalan, sebab setelah mengendus-endus beberapa saat, ia tiba-tiba <u>mengambil keputusan</u> dan melesat dengan energi dan <u>kebulatan tekad</u> yang sebelumnya tidak ia perlihatkan. (CVII.P60)	√		
	<b>Chapter VIII. The Baker Street Irregulars</b>	<b>Bab VIII Gelandangan Baker Street</b>			
38	We took Toby round to each in turn, but, though he <u>sniffed earnestly</u> , he made no sign. (CVIII.P100)	Kami mengajak Toby berkeliling, tapi sekalipun <u>telah mengendus-endus matian</u> , ia tak memberikan tanda apapun. (CVIII.P62)	√		
39	If you do, they will <u>instantly shut up like an oyster</u> . (CVIII.P104)	Kalau mereka sampai berpikiran begitu, mereka seketika akan <u>menutup mulut serapat tiram</u> . (CVIII.P65)	√		
40	“About twelve o’clock last night,” said the Standard, “Mr. Bartholomew Sholto, of Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Norwood, was found dead in his room under circumstances which point to <u>foul play</u> .” (CVIII.P107)	Sekitar pukul dua belas semalam (menurut Standard), Mr.Bartholomew Sholto, dari Pondicherry Lodge, Upper Noorwood, ditemukan tewas di kamarnya dalam situasi yang menunjukkan adanya <u>permainan kotor</u> . (CVIII.P67)	√		
41	I never remember feeling tired by work, though <u>idleness exhausts me completely</u> . (CVIII.P112)	Aku tidak merasa kelelahan karena bekerja, tapi bersantai justru <u>menguras tenagaku</u> . (CVIII.P69)	√		

42	I fancy that, even as it is, Jonathan Small would give a good deal not to have employed him. (CVIII.P114)	Kurasa Jonathan Small <u>menyesal setengah mati</u> telah memperkerjakan orang ini. (CVIII.P71)	√		
43	<b>Chapter IX. A Break in the Chain</b> (CIX.P115)	<b>Bab IX Kesempatan</b> (CIX.P72)	√		
44	“On Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” asked Holmes, <u>with the twinkle of a smile in his eyes.</u> (CIX.P116)	“Mrs. Cecil Forrester?” tanya Holmes dengan <u>mata berbinar-binar geli.</u> (CIX.P72)		√	
45	Steadily we drew in upon them, yard by yard. In the silence of the night we could hear the panting and clanking of their machinery. (CIX.P143)	Kucoba menenangkan <u>induk semang</u> kami, tapi aku sendiri merasa agak tidak enak sewaktu sepanjang malam aku masih mendengar suara langkahnya dari waktu ke waktu, dan mengetahui betapa tersiksa dirinya karena dipaksa berdiam diri. (CIX.P74)	√		
46	<u>Not a word came</u> to us either from Wiggins or from the other agencies. (CIX.P119)	Tak <u>sepatuh kata</u> pun kami terima dari Wiggins atau dari pihak-pihak lainnya. (CIX.P75)	√		
47	“I have been turning it over in my mind, and I can see only one way out of it. (CIX.P120)	Aku sudah memikirkannya baik-baik, dan aku hanya melihat <u>satu jalan keluar</u> dari masalah ini. (CIX.P75)	√		
48	I tossed the paper down upon the table, but at that moment <u>my eye caught an advertisement</u> in the agony column. (CIX.P122)	Kulemparkan Koran ke meja, tapi pada saat itu pandanganku <u>menangkap sebuah iklan</u> di sana. (CIX.P76)			√
49	I have known that young man go into a good many cases, but I never saw the case yet that he could not throw a light upon.	Aku tahu dia sudah <u>menangani banyak kasus</u> , tapi aku belum pernah menemukan kasus yang tak bisa <u>dipecahkannya</u> . (CIX.P78)	√		

	(CIX.P125)				
50	Altogether he gave me the impression of a respectable master mariner who <u>had fallen into years and poverty.</u> (CIX.P126)	Menurutku ia mantan kapten kapal yang telah pensiun dan <u>jatuh miskin.</u> (CIX.P78)	√		
51	“It was to him I was to tell it,” he repeated, with the <u>petulant obstinacy of a very old man.</u> (CIX.P126)	“Aku harus bicara sendiri dengannya,” ulang pria tersebut <u>dengan kekeraskepalaan orang yang sudah sangat tua.</u> (CIX.P79)	√		
	<b>Chapter X. The End of the Islander</b>	<b>Bab X Akhir Penduduk Pulau</b>			
52	He appeared to be in a <u>state of nervous exaltation.</u> (CX.P133)	Ia tampaknya sangat gelisah karena <u>kegembiraan yang meluap-luap.</u> (CX.P83)	√		
53	“Well, I gave my mind a thorough rest by <u>plunging into</u> a chemical analysis. (CX.P135)	“Well, kuistirahatkan benakku sepenuhnya dengan <u>membenamkan diri</u> ke sebuah analisis kimiawi.” (CX.P84)		√	
54	knew this man Small <u>had a certain degree of low cunning,</u> but I did not think him capable of anything in the nature of delicate finesse. (CX.P135)	Aku tahu si <u>Small</u> ini cukup licin, tapi kurasa dia tidak mampu melakukan apapun yang tergolong rumit. (CX.P84)			√
55	They paid Smith well <u>to hold his tongue,</u> reserved his launch for the final escape, and hurried to their lodgings with the treasure box. (CX.P136)	Mereka membayar Smith cukup besar untuk <u>menutup mulutnya,</u> menyiapkan kapalnya untuk pelarian terakhir, dan bergegas ke tempat penginapan mereka dengan membawa kotak harta itu. (CX.P85)	√		
56	The <u>furnaces roared,</u> and the powerful <u>engines whizzed and clanked, like a great metallic heart.</u>	<u>Tungku kapal meraung-raung, mesin-mesin yang kuat mendesis dan berdentang-dentang, bagai sebuah</u>		√	

	(CX.P141)	<u>jantung metalik raksasa.</u> (CX.P88)			
57	<u>Her sharp, steep prow cut through the river water</u> and sent two rolling waves to right and to left of us. (CX.P140)	Baling-balingnya yang tajam dan curam <u>memotong air sungai yang tenang</u> dan menimbulkan dua gelombang yang bergulung-gulung ke kiri dan ke kanan. (CX.P88)		√	
58	“I think we gain a little,” said Jones, with <u>his eyes on the Aurora.</u> (CX.P142)	“Kurasa kita sudah berhasil mempersempit jarak,” kata Jones <u>dengan mata terpaku</u> ke Aurora. (CX.P88)	√		
	<b>Chapter XI. The Great Agra Treasure</b>	<b>Bab XI harta KarunAgra yang Agung</b>			
59	He sat now with his handcuffed hands upon his lap, <u>and his head sunk upon</u> his breast, <u>while he looked with his keen, twinkling eyes</u> at the box which had been the cause of <u>his ill-doings.</u> (XI.P149)	Ia sekarang duduk dengan tangan terborgol di pangkuannya, kepalanya menunduk ke dada, sementara ia <u>memandang tajam</u> ke kotak yang menjadi penyebab kejahatannya. (CXI.P93)	√		
60	Once he looked up at me with <u>a gleam of something like humor in his eyes.</u> (XI.P151)	Sekali ia menengadah kepadaku, dan kulihat <u>matanya memancarkan sorot tawa.</u> (CXI.P93)		√	
61	She listened with parted lips and <u>shining eyes</u> to my recital of our adventures. (XI.P156)	Miss Morstan mendengarkan dengan <u>mulut menganga dan mata yang berkilau-kilau.</u> (CXI.P97)	√		
62	As I listened to the words and realized what they meant, <u>a great shadow seemed to pass from my soul.</u> (XI.P157)	Saat aku mendengar kata-katanya dan menyadari apa artinya, <u>rasanya seperti ada bayang-bayang besar yang beralih dari jiwaku.</u> (CXI.P98)		√	
63	Because this treasure, <u>these riches, sealed my lips.</u> (XI.P157)	Karena harta ini, kekayaan ini, sudah <u>mengunci bibirku.</u> (CXI.P98)	√		

	<b>Chapter XII. The Strange Story of Jonathan Small</b>	<b>Bab XII Kisah Aneh Jonathan Small</b>			
64	“Easier for me to throw, and easier for you to recover,” he answered, <u>with a shrewd, side long look.</u> (CXII.P162)	“Lebih mudah bagiku untuk membuangnya, dan lebih mudah bagi kalian untuk mendapatkannya kembali,” jawab Small <u>sambil melirik tajam.</u> (CXII.P101)	√		
65	Small had dropped his mask of stoicism, and all this came out in a <u>wild whirl of words, while his eyes blazed,</u> and the handcuffs clanked together with the impassioned movement of his hands. (CXII.P163)	Small tidak lagi apatis seperti semula, dan semua <u>ocehannya ini dilontarkan dengan berapi-api,</u> borgolnya beradu terus-menerus, seiring dengan gerakan liar tangannya. (CXII.P101)	√		
66	There he sat on his veranda, drinking whiskey-pegs and smoking cheroots, while <u>the country was in a blaze about him.</u> (CXII.P166)	Dia tetap duduk di berandanya, minum wiski dan mengisap cerutu, sementara di sekitarnya seluruh negeri <u>bagai sedang dilahap api.</u> (CXII.P103)	√		
67	I rode down to see what it was, <u>and the cold struck through my heart</u> when I found it was Dawson’s wife, all <u>cut into ribbons,</u> and half eaten by jackals and native dogs. (CXII.P167)	Aku turun untuk melihat benda apa itu, dan <u>hatiku bagai membeku</u> sewaktu kulihat bahwa benda itu istri Dawson, tercincang habis, sudah setengah dimakan serigala dan anjing-anjing kampung. (CXII.P103)	√		
68	The whole country was up <u>like a swarm of bees.</u> (CXII.P167)	Seluruh negeri <u>sedang bergejolak bagai segerombolan lebah.</u> (CXII.P104)		√	
69	At two in the morning the rounds passed, and <u>broke for a moment the weariness of the night.</u> (CXII.P172)	Pada pukul dua pagi, pemeriksaan pun datang dan sejenak <u>mematahkan kebosanan malam.</u> (CXII.P106)	√		
70	Had you been a lying Hindoo,	Seandainya kau seorang India		√	

	though you had sworn by all the gods in their false temples, <u>your blood would have been upon the knife</u> , and your body in the water. (CXII.P175)	pembohong, sekalipun kau sudah bersumpah demi semua dewa di kuil palsu mereka, <u>pisau ini sudah menghirup darahmu</u> dan mayatmu akan ada di sungai. (CXII.P108)			
71	Much has come to him from his father, and more still he has set by himself, <u>for he is of a low nature</u> and hoards his gold rather than spend it. (CXII.P175)	Sebagian besar harta kekayaannya berasal dari ayahnya, dan dia sendiri berhasil mengumpulkan banyak harta, karena dia <u>seorang yang rendah hati</u> dan lebih suka mengumpulkan emasnya daripada menghambur-hamburkannya. (CXII.P108)	√		
72	It gave me the chills to think of killing him, but I thought of the treasure, and <u>my heart set as hard as a flint within me</u> . (CXII.P178)	Aku agak takut untuk membunuhnya tapi aku memikirkan harta itu, dan <u>hatiku pun mengeras</u> . (CXII.P110)	√		
73	The more I looked at his fat, frightened face, the harder did it seem that we should <u>slay him in cold blood</u> . (CXII.P179)	Semakin kupandang wajahnya yang gemuk ketakutan, semakin sulit bagiku untuk membayangkan <u>membunuhnya dengan darah dingin</u> . (CXII.P110)	√		
74	<u>My heart softened to him</u> , but again the thought of <u>his treasure turned me hard and bitter</u> . (CXII.P181)	Aku merasa bersimpati padanya, tapi sekali lagi ingatan akan harta itu mengubah <u>perasaanku menjadi keras dan pahit</u> . (CXII.P111)	√		
75	I cast my firelock between his legs as he raced past, and he rolled twice over <u>like a shot rabbit</u> . (CXII.P181)	Kupulangkan senapanku ke sela kakinya sewaktu dia melintas lewat, dan dia berguling-guling <u>bagai seekor kelinci yang tertembak</u> . (CXII.P111)	√		
76	For myself, I confess that I had now conceived the utmost horror of the man, not only for <u>this cold-blooded</u> business in which he had	Sedangkan aku, kuakui bahwa sekarang aku merasa sangat ngeri terhadap orang ini, bukan hanya karena <u>sikap darah dinginnya</u> , tapi juga karena <u>caranya</u>	√		

	been concerned, but even more for the somewhat flippant and careless way in which he narrated it. (CXII.P181)	<u>yang dingin</u> dan tak acuh dalam menceritakan kisahnya. (CXII.P111)			
77	<u>A flying column</u> under Colonel Greathed came round to Agra and <u>cleared the Pandies away from it.</u> (CXII.P184)	Sepasukan tentara di bawah pimpinan Kolonel Greathed datang ke Agra dan <u>menyapu bersih para pemberontak.</u> (CXII.P113)	√		
78	In a moment, however, <u>our hopes were shattered</u> by our being arrested as the murderers of Achmet (CXII.P184)	Tapi hanya sesaat, <u>harapan kami hancur berantakan</u> dengan ditangkapnya kami pembunuh Achmet. (CXII.P113)	√		
79	All day <u>he would wander about as black as thunder,</u> and he took to drinking a deal more than was good for him. (CXII.P187)	Sepanjang hari <u>wajahnya semuram mendung</u> dan dia minum minuman keras melebihi batas. (CXII.P115)	√		
80	“‘It’s <u>a dirty business,</u> ’ the other answered. (CXII.P162)	“‘ <u>Ini urusan kotor,</u> ” kata Morstan. (CXII.P118)		√	
81	“‘Not so fast,’ said I, <u>growing colder as he got hot.</u> (CXII.P191)	“‘Tidak secepat itu,’ kataku dengan <u>sikap dingin,</u> sementara <u>ia semakin panas.</u> (CXII.P118)	√		
82	<u>I took him in hand,</u> though he was <u>as venomous as a young snake,</u> and after a couple of months I got him all right and able to walk. (CXII.P194)	Kurawat dia, sekalipun dia <u>sama beracunnya seperti seekor ular muda,</u> dan sesudah dua bulan aku berhasil menyembuhkan dirinya. (CXII.P119)	√		
83	I am <u>much obliged</u> to you both for your assistance. (CXII.P198)	Aku sangat <u>berhutang budi</u> atas bantuan kalian. (CXII.P123)	√		
Σ 83			59	19	5

**Personal Identity of The Common Readers or the Respondents**

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DN	Data I ST	Data II TT	The Explanation of the Degrees	The Degrees of Readability		
	Chapter I	Chapter I		HRD	MRD	LRD
1			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be easily understood by target readers. In other words, the target readers feel as if they read the original one, for example:</p> <p><b>ST: <u>kill two birds with one stone.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: <u>sambil menyelim minum air.</u></b></p> <p>Although literally they are not equivalent, they are regarded as HRD in terms of degrees of readability.</p>	√		
2			<p>Idiomatic expressions can be understood by the target reader; but there are certain elements that should be read more than once to</p>		√	



			<p>understand the meaning. In other words, the target reader can not easily understand the meaning, eventhough if they read more and guess it, they can understand it. For example:</p> <p><b>ST: Well, really, this is <u>a very pretty little mystery.</u></b></p> <p><b>TT: Well, sungguh, ini <u>misteri kecil yang sangat cantik.</u></b> Although they are literally equivalent, however they are regarded as MRD in terms of degrees of readability because the target readers are not easy to understand them.</p>			
3			<p>Idiomatic expressions are hardly understood by the target readers. Even the target readers can not catch the meaning at all. For example: ST: <b>What was I, an army surgeon with a weak leg <u>and a weaker banking-account</u></b></p> <p>TT: Siapa aku ini, seorang</p>			√

			<p><b>ahli bedah Angkatan Darat dengan kaki lemah dan rekening bank yang lemah lagi.</b> Eventhough they are literaly equivalent, they are hardly to be understood by target readers. Therefore they are regarded as LRD in terms of degrees of readabiity</p>			
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